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INTRODUCTION

The preservation of the Union was the motivating force that inspired Hoosiers to contribute so much to the Union cause during the Civil War. Indiana furnished 208,367 men, of which 24,416 were killed or died of disease during the war. These men constituted 141 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry and 26 batteries of artillery. While most of the units served in the western theater of operations, Indiana troops fought in 308 engagements in seventeen states. Hoosiers first tasted combat on June 3, 1861, at Philippi, Virginia, and took part in the last battle of the Civil War at Palmetto Ranch, Texas, on May 13, 1865.

A Chronology of Indiana in the Civil War is an attempt to give a day by day account of Indiana's participation in the Civil War. It is hoped that this chronology will be helpful and interesting to the student of Civil War history; that it will convince the casual reader that Indiana's role in the Civil War was an important one; that it will illustrate the significant part Indiana played in winning Union victory; and that it will provoke additional study and research by those who read it.

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CARL A. ZENOR, *Executive Director*
Indiana Civil War Centennial Commission
March, 1965

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A CHRONOLOGY OF

INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR

1861

April 12	The Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina.
April 13	After word was received of the firing on Fort Sumter, a patriotic rally was held at Metropolitan Hall in Indianapolis to demonstrate support for the national administration. Fort Sumter surrendered.
April 15	Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. Governor Morton received a dispatch from the Secretary of War calling for Indiana to furnish six regiments of 1,000 men each. Lew Wallace began recruiting 1,200 men for his Zouave regiment.
April 16	Governor Morton issued a call for five thousand volunteers. The following companies offered their services for the defense of the nation: Indianapolis—The National Guards, City Greys, Independent Zouaves, Zouave Guards; Crawfordsville—Montgomery Guards; Terre Haute—Fort Harrison Guards; Noblesville—Hamilton Continentals; companies from Wabash, New Albany, Rising Sun, Logansport, Knightstown, and two companies each from Lafayette and Madison. After Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville was appointed Adjutant General of the state, he issued general orders for the formation of the militia in Indiana. The following regiments of three-month volunteers were organized: the Sixth Regiment, Thomas T. Crittenden, Commander; Seventh Regiment, Ebenezer Dumont, Commander; Eighth Regiment, William P. Benton, Commander; Ninth Regiment, Robert H. Milroy, Commander; Tenth Regiment, Joseph J. Reynolds, Commander; and the Eleventh Regiment, Lew Wallace, Commander, and were ordered to rendezvous at Indianapolis.
April 17	Three companies were formed in Putnam County; one in Spencer, Owen County; and one in Franklin, John-

	son County. Recruiting stations in Indianapolis were open all day and nearly all companies were filled. Militia companies from the Indianapolis area were to rendezvous at Camp Morton which was established at the state fair grounds.
April 18	Infantry companies from across the state prepared to leave for their points of rendezvous.
April 19	The Delaware Guards from the Muncie and Richmond company arrived in Indianapolis, were sworn in, and were quartered at Camp Morton. Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of Confederate ports from South Carolina to Texas.
April 22	Governor Morton called the legislature into special session, effective April 24.
April 23	The Howard Rifles, a volunteer company from Kokomo, Captain Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, arrived at Camp Morton. Adjutant General Lew Wallace issued a proclamation stating that Indiana's quota of six regiments was filled.
April 25	Lew Wallace resigned as Adjutant General to assume a field command; Governor Morton appointed Judge John M. Wallace of Grant County as his successor. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments, three-month volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
April 27	Ports in North Carolina and Virginia were included in the blockade.
May 1	The Sixth Regiment marched through Indianapolis to receive arms from the Quartermaster General.
May 2	Indiana was asked to provide a volunteer cavalry regiment. Young ladies of Marion presented a flag to the Marion Guards of Grant County stationed at Camp Morton.
May 3	Lincoln called for 42,034 three-year volunteers and enlarged the regular army and navy. The Twelfth Regiment, one-year volunteers organized, John M. Wallace, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twelfth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized,

Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Nathan Kimball, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Fifteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, George D. Wagner, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Sixteenth Regiment, one-year volunteers organized, Pleasant A. Hackleman, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Seventeenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Milo S. Hascall, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers organized, John T. Wilder, Commander. Governor Beriah Magoffin and the Honorable John J. Crittenden of Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis for a Governors' Conference to discuss the position of the border states in the war. The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of three-month volunteers marched through Indianapolis and were armed.

May 4 A company of cavalry (Forty-first Regiment, Second Cavalry), named in honor of the Governor, was organized at Richmond with John A. Bridgeland, Commander.

May 6 Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis, one of Fort Sumter's defenders, arrived in Indianapolis to take charge of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments connected with the Indiana regiments mustered into Federal service. Governor Morton contracted with a Cincinnati foundry for eight brass six-pound and four twelve-pound howitzers.

May 7 Companies from Kosciusko and Union Counties arrived and were quartered at Camp Morton.

May 8 Young ladies of Indianapolis presented Captain Charles Howard's Company H of the Eighth Regiment with a flag in a ceremony at Camp Morton.

May 9 Before entraining for Evansville, Lew Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) was honored in a ceremony at the State House Square at Indianapolis.

May 10 Governor Morton appointed Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Brigadier General of the six regiments raised for home service.

May 11	The Twelfth and the Sixteenth Regiments, one-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
May 13	Northern papers carried accounts of the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, Missouri, by Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, from state secessionist forces after civilian secessionist rioting. Queen Victoria proclaimed British neutrality, recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent. Citizens of Rockport exchanged shots with the towboat, *Guthrie,* which flaunted the rebel colors.
May 14	The established military camps at Richmond, Terre Haute, and Lafayette were filled to near capacity.
May 16	The Confederate Congress authorized the recruiting of 400,000 men.
May 18	An epidemic of measles broke out among the soldiers at Camp Morton. More than fifty cases were reported at City Hospital with the disease spreading. Volunteer nurses were "enlisted" to care for the sick.
May 22	Governor Morton received the official requisition from the United States War Department for Indiana's quota of three home-service regiments and one new regiment.
May 23	At a ceremony in front of the State House, the ladies of Terre Haute and Indianapolis presented the Eighth Regiment with a national flag and a regimental banner which Colonel Benton accepted.
May 24	Union troops advanced into Virginia and occupied Arlington Heights and Alexandria.
May 27	The officers appointed for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments were announced.
May 27-29	Union troops advanced from Fort Monroe and occupied Newport News, Virginia.
May 28	The Federal Government in Washington, D. C., accepted six Indiana regiments for three-months service.
May 30	The Ninth Regiment left Indianapolis for the seat of war.

May 31	The Sixth and Seventh Regiments left Indiana for western Virginia.
June 3	Major General George B. McClellan's army invading western Virginia, routed Confederates at Philippi where Indiana regiments were engaged for the first time. Indiana troops involved were the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Regiments.
June 4	Brigadier General Thomas A. Morris of Indiana was appointed commander of all the Federal forces in western Virginia. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments left Indianapolis and camped three miles east of the city. The new camp was named in honor of General McClellan.
June 5	Colonel Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) was ordered east to Virginia.
June 7	The Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Nathan Kimball, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
June 10	Federal troops were forced to withdraw after the Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia. Napoleon III proclaimed French neutrality. The Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) was organized for three years, Conrad Baker, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville.
June 11	The Eleventh Regiment took part in the Battle of Romney, Virginia. The Eighteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Thomas Pattison, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
June 12	The Seventeenth Regiment, Milo S. Hascall, Commander, and the Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery, John T. Wilder, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
June 13	Recruiting for other states was reported to be going on in Indiana. The Irish Brigade of LaPorte was recruiting in northern Indiana and at Terre Haute officers from St. Louis were recruiting for Frank Blair's Missouri Brigade. Announcement was made that the Federal Government would accept six more three-year regiments from Indiana. Senator Henry S. Lane was responsible for this move which was welcomed in Indiana.

June 14	The Fifteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, George D. Wagner, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
June 17	The Twelfth Regiment was reported to have taken up quarters at Camp Wallace near Evansville.
June 19	The Eighth and Tenth Regiments left Indianapolis for the "theatre of war." They went to Marietta, Ohio, to await further orders before crossing into Virginia. The Thirteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
June 20	The Fifteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and camped northwest of Camp Sullivan.
June 24	The Federal Government allowed a requisition for four additional three-year volunteer regiments from Indiana. The Fourteenth Regiment, from Terre Haute, arrived in Indianapolis and was quartered at Camp Reynolds. The organization of the following regiments of three-year volunteers with their commanders and places of rendezvous was announced: Nineteenth Regiment, Solomon Meredith, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twentieth Regiment, William L. Brown, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Twenty-first Regiment, James W. McMillan, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twenty-second Regiment, William G. Wharton, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Twenty-third Regiment, William L. Sanderson, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Cyrus Allan, Commander, rendezvous at Vincennes; Twenty-fifth Regiment, James G. Jones, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Twenty-sixth Regiment, William M. Wheatley, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Silas Colgrove, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
June 26	Indiana's Eleventh Regiment participated in the Battle of Kelly's Island, Virginia.
July 1	The Fifteenth Regiment left Indianapolis for western Virginia via Cincinnati.

July 3	Two companies of volunteers, one from Muncie and one from Selma, arrived in Indianapolis for Colonel Meredith's Nineteenth Regiment.
July 4	An independent cavalry company, Robert R. Stewart, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
July 5	The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments left Indianapolis via railroad for western Virginia.
July 11	Major General McClellan won the Battle of Rich Mountain in western Virginia in which the Eighth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments played a part.
July 12	The Sixth Regiment fought in the Battle of Carrick's Ford, Virginia.
July 15	The War Department accepted three hundred cavalry volunteers from Indiana.
July 17	Captain James R. Bracken's volunteer cavalry, Company K, (Twenty-eighth Regiment) First Cavalry, left via railroad for Virginia.
July 18	The *New York Tribune* praised Indiana's Brigadier General Morris and Colonel Crittenden for their conduct during the Philippi Campaign.
July 21	The first Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) ended in a rout of Major General McDowell's Union forces. At St. Louis, Major General John C. Fremont assumed command of the Union forces in the West.
July 22	The Twentieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William L. Brown, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
July 25	The Sixth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis after completing its three-months duty. The United States Congress passed the Crittenden Resolution, which declared that the object of the war was the preservation of the Union.
July 26	The Eighth Regiment of three-month volunteers arrived in Indianapolis after completing its tour of duty.

July 27	Major General McClellan replaced Brigadier General McDowell as commander of Federal troops in the Washington area.
July 28	The Tenth Regiment, three-month volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis after completing its period of service.
July 29	After fulfilling its period of service, the Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) arrived in Indianapolis and was honored with a reception. The Nineteenth Regiment, Solomon Meredith, Commander, and the Twenty-third Regiment, William L. Sanderson, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
July 30	A reception honoring Brigadier General Morris and his staff was held at the Bates House.
July 31	The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments left Indianapolis for the seat of war. Announcement was made of the organization of a band for the Nineteenth Regiment by Mr. Earl Reed, a well-known bugler and band leader. The Twenty-fourth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Alvin P. Hovey, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Aug. 2	The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments, three-month volunteers, were mustered out of service.
Aug. 3	Joseph J. Reynolds of Indiana was appointed Brigadier General. Announcement of the reorganization of the following regiments for three-years enlistment was made by the Adjutant General of Indiana: Sixth Regiment, Thomas T. Crittenden, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Seventh Regiment, Ebenezer Dumont, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eighth Regiment, William P. Benton, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Ninth Regiment, Robert H. Milroy, Commander, rendezvous at Westville; Tenth Regiment, Mahlon D. Manson, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Eleventh Regiment, Lew Wallace, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twenty-ninth Regiment, John F. Miller, Commander, rendezvous at LaPorte; Thirtieth Regiment, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne;

Thirty-first Regiment, Charles Cruft, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Thirty-third Regiment, John Coburn, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Thirty-fourth Regiment, Thomas N. Stilwell, Commander, rendezvous at Anderson; Thirty-sixth Regiment, William Grose, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Carter Gazlay, Commander, rendezvous at Lawrenceburg; and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin F. Scribner, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany. Three companies of cavalry arrived at Madison; one each from Switzerland, Dearborn, and Clark Counties. The Twentieth Regiment left for Washington, D. C., via the Bellefontaine Railroad.

Aug. 5 The Nineteenth Regiment left for Washington, D. C. The First Battery Artillery, Martin Klauss, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Second Battery Artillery, David G. Rabb, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Third Battery Artillery, Watton W. Frybarger, Commander, rendezvous at Connersville, were all organized for three-year service.

Aug. 9 The three-month volunteers of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments were paid for their services. The Second Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, David G. Rabb, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 12 The Thirty-second Regiment (German), three-year volunteers organized, August Willich, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.

Aug. 14 The Monroe County Grenadiers arrived in Indianapolis, nearly every man was a six-footer.

Aug. 15 The Twenty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers, William G. Wharton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 16 A sword was presented by the citizens of Indianapolis to Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Commander of the Twenty-second Regiment and a hero of Fort Sumter. The Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments left Vincennes for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The First Battery Artillery, Martin Klauss, Commander, and the Eighteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Thomas Pattison, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 17 The Twelfth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William H. Link, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighteenth Regiment left Indianapolis and the Twenty-third Regiment left Vincennes for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command.

Aug. 19 The Sixteenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment, James C. Veatch, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 20 The Eighth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William P. Benton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Twenty-ninth Regiment, (First Cavalry), three-year volunteers, Conrad Baker, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, organized for three years, Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.

Aug. 21 Eight companies of cavalry under the command of Colonel Conrad Baker (Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Cavalry) left Evansville for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish), three-year volunteers organized, John C. Walker, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.

Aug. 24 The Third Battery of Artillery, Watton W. Frybarger, Commander, and the Thirty-second Regiment (First German), three-year volunteers, August Willich, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 27 The Ninth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Robert H. Milroy, Commander, and the Twenty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, John F. Miller, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 28 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant was given command of Federal troops in southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois.

Aug. 29 John C. Walker of LaPorte was appointed Colonel of the Irish Regiment (Thirty-fifth). The Thirty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 30 The Honorable Robert D. Owen, acting on Governor Morton's instructions, ordered five thousand Enfield rifles for Indiana troops; the cost of the contract was $30,000. A bawdy house on the corner of New Jersey and Market Streets in Indianapolis was wrecked by soldiers from the Eighth Regiment in retaliation for the wounding of one of their comrades.

Aug. 31 The Eleventh Regiment, reorganized for three years, Lew Wallace, Commander, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William M. Wheatley, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 4 Confederate Major General Leonidas Polk seized Columbus, Kentucky, ending that state's neutrality. The batteries of Captains Klauss and Frybarger left their camps for St. Louis via the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad to join Major General Fremont's command.

Sept. 5 After recruiting fifty men, the Federal gunboat *Conestoga* left Evansville for Cairo. The Forty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, James G. Jones, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville, and the Forty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, George K. Steele, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute.

Sept. 6 Union troops under Brigadier General Grant took Paducah, Kentucky. In Grant County, a recruiting officer for the Eighth Regiment told of the enlistment of a volunteer who refused to be sworn in until he was promised he could go barefoot wherever the regiment went. He had gone barefoot for eighteen years and refused to change for the army. While France's Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde were in Indianapolis, a reception was held for them by Governor Morton and other dignitaries.

Sept. 7	The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments left Indianapolis for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The Sixth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Frederick Behr, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville, was organized and mustered into Federal service. The Ninth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Noah S. Thompson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Seventh Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Eighth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, George T. Cochran, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
Sept. 10	General Albert Sydney Johnston was given command of the Confederate armies in the West. The Battle of Lucas' Bend, Missouri, was the first engagement of the Union's Western Flotilla. The Eighth Regiment left Terre Haute for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command.
Sept. 11	The Thirty-ninth Sharpshooter's Regiment, Colonel Harrison, Commander, formed a camp on the site of old Camp McClellan and named it Camp Harrison. The Nineteenth Regiment fought in the Battle of Lewisville, Virginia.
Sept. 12	At the Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Regiments were involved. Indiana's Twenty-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Black River, Missouri. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, organized for three years, Silas Colgrove, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Sept. 15	The Seventh and Ninth Regiments left for western Virginia and the Twenty-seventh Regiment left for Washington, D. C. The Fourth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Asahel K. Bush, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Thirty-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Charles Cruft, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Sept. 16	The Fifth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Peter Simonson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Thirty-third Regiment, John Coburn, Commander; the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Asbury Steele, Commander; and the Thirty-sixth Regiment,

William Grose, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 18 The Tenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Mahlon D. Manson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Thirty-seventh Regiment, George W. Hazzard, Commander, and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin F. Scribner, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 20 Governor Morton returned after a trip in which he visited Indiana troops at St. Louis and investigated affairs in Kentucky. Colonel Crittenden and his Sixth Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from Madison answering Kentucky's call for aid; they were the first troops to arrive. The Forty-sixth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Graham N. Fitch, Commander, rendezvous at Logansport. The Sixth Regiment, reorganized for three years, was mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 23 The Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel Charles Cruft, Commander, was sent from Terre Haute to Kentucky to aid in the threatening situation in Kentucky caused by rebels under Brigadier General Simon Buckner. News was received in Indiana of the promotion of Lew Wallace, Commander of the Eleventh Regiment, to Brigadier General. The Forty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, John W. Ray, Commander, rendezvous at Jeffersonville.

Sept. 24 The Thirtieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Fiftieth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Cyrus L. Dunham, Commander, rendezvous at Seymour.

Sept. 25 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), organized for three years, John A. Bridgeland, Commander.

Sept. 27 The Forty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers, George K. Steele, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 28 The Thirty-second Regiment (German) left Madison for Kentucky.

Sept. 29	The Thirty-third Regiment, Colonel Coburn, Commander, left for Kentucky.
Sept. 30	The Fourth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Asahel K. Bush, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Forty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, E. W. H. Ellis, Commander, rendezvous at Goshen.
Oct. 3	At the Battle of Greenbrier, Virginia, Indiana troops involved were the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and the Seventeenth Regiments. The Twenty-second Regiment fought in the Battle of Glasgow, Missouri. The Thirtieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Fort Wayne and marched to Camp Robinson to stay until embarkation to the front.
Oct. 4	At the Battle of Chickamacomico, North Carolina, the Twentieth Regiment participated. The Twenty-ninth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and went to camp before being issued arms and equipment and embarking for the front.
Oct. 8	Brigadier General William T. Sherman assumed command of the Federal army in central and eastern Kentucky. He replaced Brigadier General Robert Anderson.
Oct. 9	The Forty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers, James G. Jones, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Oct. 10	The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments left for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command. The Forty-seventh Regiment, James R. Slack, Commander, was organized for three years.
Oct. 12	C. S. S. *Manassas* attacked Federal blockading vessels at the head of the pass in the Mississippi River and damaged the U. S. S. *Richmond.* The Thirty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command.
Oct. 15	A reception, at the Governor's mansion in Indianapolis, was held for Secretary of War Simon Cameron and his party.

Oct. 21 Federal troops were defeated at Ball's Bluff, Virginia; the Sixteenth Regiment participated. The Thirty-third Regiment fought in the Battle of Wildcat, Kentucky.

Oct. 22 During the Battle of Pilot Knob, the Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Indiana Cavalry) charged a rebel battery. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry) was organized for three years, Scott Carter, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis, and was mustered into Federal service.

Oct. 24 The Forty-fourth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Oct. 25 At the Battle of Fredericksburg, Missouri, Indiana's Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) was involved. The Thirty-seventh Regiment left Lawrenceburg for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command.

Nov. 1 General Winfield Scott resigned as U. S. General in Chief and was replaced by Major General George B. McClellan.

Nov. 2 Major General Fremont was relieved of his command. From St. Louis, it was learned that three hundred men of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, (Colonel James Veatch, Commander) at Otterville, Missouri, had the measles. From the Muncie *Times* came the report that a company attempting to leave for service in General Sumner's projected expedition against California was arrested for violation of the law prohibiting the recruiting of companies in the state for service outside of the state.

Nov. 7 Brigadier General Grant suffered a tactical defeat at Belmont, Missouri. The Federal forces of Flag Officer Samuel F. DuPont took Port Royal, South Carolina. An editorial in the *Journal* denounced the administration in Washington for the removal of Major General John C. Fremont from command in Missouri.

Nov. 8 Captain Charles Wilkes seized the Confederate envoys; James M. Mason and John Slidell were aboard the British mail steamer *Trent*.

Nov. 9	Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell replaced General William T. Sherman in the command of the Department of the Cumberland. At one time, General Buell lived in Dearborn County, Indiana. Governor Morton obtained an order from Washington, D. C., for forty rifle field pieces to form ten artillery batteries; each battery required 156 men.
Nov. 13	The Tenth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Jerome B. Cox, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Forty-second Regiment departed from Evansville for Henderson, Kentucky, and the front.
Nov. 18	The Fifty-seventh Regiment, three-year volunteers, John W. T. McMullen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Nov. 19	Major General Henry W. Halleck replaced Major General Fremont in command of the Union forces in Missouri. Governor Morton's request for the Federal Government to transfer Indiana troops from western Virginia to Kentucky was granted.
Nov. 21	The Forty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, John W. Ray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Nov. 22	The Fortieth Regiment, Colonel William C. Wilson, Commander, participated in a dress parade at Lafayette. The Fifth Battery Artillery, Peter Simonson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Nov. 23	Relations between Great Britain and the Federal Government became strained due to the Trent Affair. The Quartermaster General issued a proclamation thanking the ladies of Indiana who donated clothing to Indiana soldiers.
Nov. 28	The Forty-third Regiment, camped at Evansville, was presented a regimental flag by the ladies of Terre Haute.
Nov. 30	The British Government demanded the release of Mason and Slidell and an apology for their seizure. The Forty-third Regiment left Evansville for the Kentucky front.

Dec. 1	The Fiftieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Cyrus L. Dunham, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Dec. 2	The Seventh Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The American Bible Society presented the Adjutant General with several thousand Bibles to be distributed among the Indiana troops.
Dec. 3	Uproar was reported throughout the state at the news that Jesse D. Bright, Indiana's pro-southern Senator, arrived in Washington, D. C., and intended to take his seat in the United States Senate. Report from General Smith's headquarters at Paducah, Kentucky, gave high praise to Brigadier General Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) for their part in the action near there. Colonel Hascall's Seventeenth Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from western Virginia.
Dec. 4	Governor Morton left Indianapolis for Washington, D. C.
Dec. 9	William G. George of South Bend was appointed Adjutant General to Brigadier General Milroy in western Virginia. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), three-year volunteers, John A. Bridgeland, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Dec. 11	Young ladies of Grant County issued a proclamation stating that if the young men of that area did not go to war soon, they could begin to look elsewhere for wives. It was reported that enlistment jumped amazingly. A *Journal* subscriber denounced the manner in which some young military "fools" rode their horses through the city disregarding the safety of women and children. His solution was a solid rock thrown with accuracy. The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish), John C. Walker, Commander, and the Forty-sixth Regiment, Graham N. Fitch, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
Dec. 14	At the Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, where the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments under Brigadier General Milroy's command were engaged, the rebels lost over one-hundred men; the Union lost twenty.

The Ninth Regiment was commended for bravery. The Fifty-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Abel D. Streight, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Dec. 16 The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish) received a banner from the ladies of Indianapolis. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), the Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry), and the Fifty-first Regiment marched through Indianapolis and embarked via railroad for Kentucky.

Dec. 17 The Eleventh Battery Artillery, Arnold Sutermeister, Commander, and the Fifty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Henry M. Carr, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. The Fifty-eighth Regiment left Evansville for Kentucky. A detachment of the Thirty-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Rowlett's Station, Kentucky. A bill introduced in the United States Senate for the expulsion of Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana for his traitorous activities was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Dec. 18 After visiting Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where the Thirty-third Regiment was camped, Dr. John S. Bobbs, Brigade Surgeon, and Mr. L. M. Vance of Indianapolis, denounced the deplorable conditions and reported that at least five hundred men were sick with a typhoid-like fever. The Battle of Blackwater, Missouri, occured.

Dec. 20 Federal troops under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana routed the rebels near Milford, Missouri, taking 1,300 prisoners. Most of the troops under Colonel Davis were from his native state, Indiana. The Ninth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Noah S. Thompson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Dec. 23 The Fifty-seventh regiment left Indianapolis for Kentucky. Colonel McMullen's men left with nine companies while the tenth company was still being recruited.

Dec. 26 Governor Morton returned from his visit to Washington, D. C. He reported that the Federal Government would take possession of the arsenal at Indianapolis and use it for the manufacture of ammunition for the western army. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Sewell Coulson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.

Dec. 27 Secretary of State William Seward announced the release of Mason and Slidell and acknowledged Wilkes' error in seizing them.

Dec. 30 The Fortieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William C. Wilson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Announcement was made of the first exposé of the society known as the nights of the Golden Circle. The society was believed to have existence in Terre Haute, Rockville, Madison, and Indianapolis and allegedly was led by John G. Davis and "the *Sentinel* crowd."

Dec. 31 The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Ray, and the Fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Dunham, Commander, left Evansville to join Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood's division at Bardstown, Kentucky. The Sixty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, James McManomy, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry recruited in Indianapolis paraded through the streets.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1862

Jan. 1 From the *Evansville Journal*: The Sixteenth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Owen, returned from a tour through Posey County with a number of new recruits. The Sixtieth had four hundred men enrolled.

Jan. 3 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), Colonel Bridgeland, left New Albany for Bardstown, Kentucky, to join Brigadier General Buell's command.

Jan. 6 The Thirty-eighth Regiment, stationed in Kentucky, reported that more than three hundred men had either the measles or typhoid fever. Colonel John S. Simonson of the United States Army was assigned as General Superintendent of the recruiting service in Indiana. He was from Clark County and served in the Indiana General Assembly before entering the army.

Jan. 9 In Indianapolis, the Democratic State Convention passed resolutions sustaining the war effort and heard speeches denouncing the war. Senator Jesse D. Bright appeared before the United States Senate Judiciary Committee to explain his position.

Jan. 10 After nominating a full ticket for the coming state elections and adopting a platform, the Democratic State Convention adjourned.

Jan. 11 Simon Cameron resigned as United States Secretary of War and was replaced by Edwin M. Stanton.

Jan. 13 The Chaplain, Mr. Sawyer, presented a regimental banner from the ladies of Wabash County to the Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel James R. Slack, Commander, stationed at Bardstown, Kentucky. At the Louisville Hotel, the ladies of Gibson County presented the Fifty-eighth Regiment with a stand of colors.

Jan. 16 The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Ray, Commander, was ordered from Bardstown, Kentucky, to London, Kentucky.

Jan. 17 The Fifty-sixth Regiment (Railroad), Colonel William McReynolds, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis, went into quarters at Camp Morton, and began recruiting.

Jan. 18 A report from the *Evansville Journal* stated that Captain Francis M. Edmonds, Forty-second Regiment, with a posse of men from the Sixty-second Regiment captured three deserters in Shelton Township, Warrick County. The three deserters and thirty-four citizens were arrested and taken to Evansville.

Jan. 19 Brigadier General George Thomas defeated the Confederates, under Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, Kentucky, and secured Union control of eastern Kentucky. The Tenth Regiment fought in the engagement.

Jan. 20	The Ira Harris Guard (cavalry), including four Indiana companies, formed a part of the Burnside Expedition.
Jan. 21	Senator Jesse D. Bright's case was discussed in the United States Senate. He was accused of writing to Rebel President Jefferson C. Davis and introducing an acquaintance who wished to sell arms to the Confederacy. Debate took place between Senator Bright and Senator Lane of Indiana. The Senate adjourned without taking action.
Jan. 22	Governor Morton invited Mr. Holmon, of the Congressional Investigation Committee, to visit Indiana and examine state expenditures and affairs connected with the conduct of the war.
Jan. 23	At Bardstown, Kentucky, Colonel Carr, Fifty-eighth Regiment, was temporarily appointed Brigadier General of a brigade composed of the Fortieth, Fifty-seventh, and the Fifty-eighth Regiments and a Kentucky regiment.
Jan. 25	The Tenth Battery Artillery, Jerome B. Cox, Commander, and the Twelfth Battery Artillery, George W. Sterling, Commander, were mustered into Federal service for three years. The Paymaster General decided that volunteers who served less than two years were not entitled to bounty money. The decision also applied to soldiers already discharged except those disabled in action. This affected the Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments which were enlisted for only one year.
Jan. 28	The Forty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Norman Eddy, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier General Thomas Wood's command, including the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Regiments, built a military road from Stanford to Somerset, Kentucky.
Jan. 29	Major General John Love was in Vanderburgh County organizing the Indiana Legion to protect the homefront.
Jan. 31	The Thirty-second Regiment (German), Colonel Willich, Commander, erected on the knoll where their

friends were buried, a stone tablet with the names and ages of their comrades who died in the Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky.

Feb. 1 The Fifty-sixth Regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-second Regiment (Railroad), three-year volunteers, James M. Smith, Commander, and was mustered into Federal service as the Fifty-second Regiment.

Feb. 2 Colonel McMullen of the Fifty-seventh Regiment left Indianapolis to rejoin his command in Kentucky after recruiting enough volunteers to fill the vacancies in the Regiment's Tenth company.

Feb. 3 The Goshen *Times* reported that Colonel Hascall, Seventeenth Regiment, rejoined his command at New Haven, Kentucky, as Acting Brigadier General. A dispatch from the St. Louis *Democrat* stated that Brigadier General Wallace was transferred to Smithland to assume command of the forces there.

Feb. 5 Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate for his activities in support of pro-Confederate elements in the North.

Feb. 6 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant and Flag Officer Andrew Foote led a successful joint army-navy attack on Fort Henry, Tennesee; the Twenty-third Regiment took part in the attack. The Quartermaster General's staff assembled packages of clothing for the 102 Hoosier prisoners in the South. Each man received an overcoat, blanket, two pairs of socks, shoes, drawers, a coat, and a knapsack containing: soap, needle and thread, writing paper, etc. General Asahel Stone left for Kentucky to visit various hospitals and Indiana regiments.

Feb. 7 General Johnston ordered a Confederate retreat from southwestern Kentucky. Brigadier General Burnside's expedition arrived at Fort Monroe on its way to Roanoke Island, North Carolina. The Fifty-second Regiment (Railroad) left Terre Haute for Cairo to join the garrison command. Their regimental flag was decorated with an American eagle bearing a scroll with the motto, "Clear the Track." The Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Eddy, left Goshen for Cairo on the Joliet and Illinois Central Railroad.

Feb. 8	A Federal expedition under Brigadier General Ambrose E. Burnside took Roanoke Island.
Feb. 11	Brigadier General Grant's forces surrounded Fort Donelson, Tennessee. The Fifty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Jesse I. Alexander, Commander, completed its organization and was mustered into Federal service.
Feb. 12	The steamers, *B. J. Adams, E. H. Fairchild, Thomas E. Tutt,* and *Baltic,* with the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments passed down the Ohio River and went up Green River embarking most of the troops at Spotsville. Acting Brigadier General Charles Cruft, Thirty-first regiment, was in command.
Feb. 13	Admiral Foote, with his fleet of gunboats, left Cairo for the Cumberland River to join Brigadier General Grant's forces in the siege of Fort Donelson. In that battle, Indiana troops involved were: the Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-second Regiments.
Feb. 14	Lieutenant James M. Pritchett, United States Navy, was the Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Foote. He was the son of Dr. Pritchett of Centerville, Indiana, who was Surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.
Feb. 15	The men of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Colgrove, Commander, stationed near Frederick, Maryland, sent $31,300.00 home to their families.
Feb. 16	Fifteen thousand Confederates, including three generals, were captured when Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner unconditionally surrendered Fort Donelson to Brigadier General Grant.
Feb. 17	The Fifty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Alexander, Commander, moved its camp from Gosport to New Albany.
Feb. 20	The United States Congress adjourned early, other Federal Government departments were closed, and flags flew at half-mast in memory of President Lincoln's son, William, who died on February 19. Approximately three thousand rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson were scheduled to arrive at Camp Morton.

Feb. 21	Several ladies from Putnam County left to care for soldiers in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.
Feb. 22	Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as permanent President of the Confederate Government. A large crowd gathered around the Indianapolis station and stayed until the train carrying the rebel prisoners arrived; most of them were from Mississippi and Tennessee. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Sewell Coulson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Feb. 24	A battalion organized from the Sixty-third Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Williams, Commander, guarded the rebel prisoners impounded at Camp Morton. A group of Confederate officers, including Brigadier General Buckner and his staff, who were captured at Fort Donelson, arrived in Indianapolis. They were under the guard of eighty-five men of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were placed under the supervision of Colonel King, Nineteenth United States Infantry. Brigadier General Buckner was confined to one of the rooms in the upper story of the United States Court House. Governor Morton announced that Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright was appointed to fill the United States Senate seat vacated by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Governor Morton and Ex-Governor Wright, before leaving for Washington, D. C., spoke at the Hall of the House of Representatives.
Feb. 25	The Confederates abandoned Nashville, Tennessee. After Colonel J. W. T. McMullen resigned, Major Cyrus C. Hines, Twenty-fourth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.
Feb. 26	The Fifty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers, Walter Q. Gresham, Commander, completed its organization, was consolidated with the Sixty-second Regiment, and was mustered into Federal service as the Fifty-third Regiment.
Feb. 27	Governor Morton granted the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton the privilege of writing their families and friends to inform them of their whereabouts.

Since many had neither paper nor postage, the citizens of Indianapolis were asked to donate these items and reading material.

March 1 A *Journal* editorial criticized Brigadier General Burnside for paroling the rebel prisoners taken at Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

March 2 Major General Polk abandoned the Confederate's Mississippi River stronghold at Columbus, Kentucky.

March 3 An order from Secretary of War Stanton prohibited newspapers from publishing news of troop movements, transfers, and concentrations. The Confederate Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment imprisoned at Lafayette thanked the townspeople for their kind treatment.

March 3-14 At the siege of New Madrid, Missouri, Indiana's Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Regiments were involved.

March 5 After General Wood went forward with his division, the command of the post at Munfordville, Kentucky, went to Colonel Walker of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

March 6 The *Monitor,* the first Federal ironclad, left New York. The Twenty-first Regiment, Colonel McMillan, Commander, sailed from Fort Monroe to take part in coastal expeditions.

March 6-8 C.S.S. *Virginia (Merrimac)* destroyed the U.S.S. *Congress* and the U.S.S. *Cumberland.* Indiana's Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The Confederates lost the two-day battle, thus insuring Union control of Missouri.

March 9 Reports gave the Union's casualties as 1,384 and the Rebel's loss was approximately 800. Indiana troops were commended for their bravery. The *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* met in an indecisive battle at Hampton Roads.

March 10-
April 17 During the siege of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, Tennessee, the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiments participated in the action.

March 11 Major General Halleck was given command of all Federal forces in the West. Major General McClellan was removed as Federal General in Chief, but retained command of the Army of the Potomac. The Sixtieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Richard Owen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. During the march from Munfordville to Nashville, a slave was asked by an Indiana soldier, "How long has your master been for the Union?" and received for an answer, "Ever since the troops been comin' along."

March 12 The Ninth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-second Regiments, and the Fourth Independent Battery (Bush's Battery) was at Nashville, Tennessee, under Brigadier General Buell's command.

March 13 While Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Foster assumed command of the Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Sullivan, Thirteenth Regiment, acted as Brigadier General of the Second Brigade at Camp Chase, Virginia. The Seventeenth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Milton L. Miner, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.

March 14 Southern forces abandoned New Madrid, Missouri, which opened the way for a Union attack on Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River.

March 17 Major General McClellan transported the Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe and made preparations for the Peninsular Campaign against Richmond. Brigadier General Grant assumed command of the Federal army at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennesee.

March 18 Robert Dale Owen of Indiana, who purchased arms for the state, was appointed Commissioner; his duties were to examine and adjust all contracts for the purchase of arms, ordinances, and ammunition for the Federal Government. Brigadier General Burnside was promoted to Major General of Volunteers.

March 21 The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Lew Wallace, who commanded a division at Fort Donelson, as Major General of Volunteers.

March 22-23	The Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments took part in the Battle of Winchester, Virginia.
March 23	Major General Burnside's Expedition captured Beaufort, North Carolina. Major General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson was defeated at Kernstown, Virginia, by Federal Brigadier General James Shields in the first battle of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
March 24	Colonel James Gavin, Seventh Regiment, reported that his regiment had received no pay for nearly five months. Surgeon Joseph S. Allen, Tenth Regiment, stationed near Mill Springs, Kentucky, said that typhoid fever and other illnesses had done more damage to the regiment than the rebels. The Fourteenth Battery Artillery, Meredith H. Kidd, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service. In a three month period, the Randolph County treasury paid $1,024.31 to the families of volunteers.
March 25	Steven S. Harding of Indiana was nominated as Governor of the Utah Territory. After Colonel Hascall was promoted to Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder and Major George W. Gorman took command of the Seventeenth Regiment.
March 26	Colonel Manson, Tenth Regiment, was made a Brigadier General. An Indiana soldier, commenting on the cold weather causing poor conditions in the Kentucky camps, said that the soldiers' motto was—"united we sleep, divided we freeze."
March 27	Nearly 2,500 of the Camp Morton prisoners signified their willingness to take the oath to obtain their release on the conditions set forth by the government.
March 29	The members of the Fifty-first Regiment's band were mustered out of the service after the paymaster decided that the band was not entitled to pay, because it was mustered in after the October 1861 order prohibiting the acceptance of additional bands. General Johnston reassembled Confederate western forces at Corinth, Mississippi.
April 1	Colonel Miller of the Twenty-ninth Regiment was an acting Brigadier General at Nashville, Tennessee .

April 4	Major General McClellan's Union Army on the Peninsula started its advance on Richmond, Virginia.
April 5	Major General McClellan besieged the Confederate defenses at Yorktown, Virginia.
April 6	Confederates at Shiloh, Tennessee, made a surprise attack on Brigadier General Grant's army. After General Johnston was killed, General Beauregard took command of the rebel army.
April 6-7	Indiana's Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Regiments, and the Sixth and Ninth Batteries of Artillery were involved in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.
April 7	Major General Buell reinforced Brigadier General Grant at Shiloh, turning the battle for the Union and forcing General Beauregard to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi.
April 8	After a long siege, Island No. 10, Mississippi River, Tennessee, fell into Union hands. Over five thousand Confederates surrendered to Major General John Pope, thus opening more of the Mississippi River. The Reverend William G. Brownlow, a leading Tennessee Unionist, arrived in Indianapolis as Governor Morton's guest and spoke at Metropolitan Hall.
April 10	Information concerning the casualties of Shiloh, Tennessee, reached Indiana. The Federal troops had 1,754 killed and 8,408 wounded; the Confederate troops had 1,723 killed and 8,012 wounded. Indiana's loss was 144 killed and 1,041 wounded. The Forty-fourth Regiment was the hardest hit with 24 killed and 168 wounded. Governor Morton dispatched to the battlefield medical supplies and thirty surgeons.
April 11	Reports from the Shiloh battlefield told of the April 7th arrival of Major General Wallace's command. It was learned from Nashville that the Forty-second Regiment, Colonel Jones, Commander, drove off rebel cavalry near War Trace, Tennessee. Fort Pulaski, Georgia, was taken by Federal troops to insure the blockade of Savannah, Georgia.

April 11- May 30	At the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Indiana's Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second (First German), Thirty-sixth, Forty-first (Second Cavalry), Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Regiments, and the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Batteries of Artillery were engaged in the fighting.
April 12	"The Great Locomotive Chase" ended in northern Georgia; Federal raider James J. Andrews and seven of his men were hung as spies.
April 14	Brigadier General Manson left Crawfordsville to rejoin his forces stationed near Corinth, Mississippi. At Savannah, Tennessee, the steamer *B. F. Adams* took on approximately three hundred wounded Hoosier soldiers; their destinations were Evansville and New Albany.
April 15	The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Tennessee. Colonel Nathan Kimball, Fourteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.
April 17	During a riot at Camp Morton, four prisoners and one guard were wounded.
April 21	President Lincoln nominated Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana for a promotion to a Brigadier General of U. S. forces.
April 25	After successfully passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Flag Officer David G. Farragut captured New Orleans, Louisiana.
April 26	Governor Morton forwarded complete outfits of clothing to the Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Regiments, serving on the Mississippi River. He also sent Colonel Fitch, Forty-sixth Regiment, seven hundred Enfield rifles.

April 28 Colonels William Benton (Eighth Regiment), Thomas Crittenden (Sixth Regiment), Alvin Hovey (Twenty-fourth Regiment), Jeremiah Sullivan (Thirteenth Regiment), and James Veatch (Twenty-fifth Regiment) were appointed Brigadier Generals.

April 29 After taking over Brigadier General Grant's army, Major General Halleck began his advance on General Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi.

April 30 The Indiana Brigade under Major General Pope was chosen to lead the advance down the Mississippi River.

May 1 Major General Butler occupied New Orleans, Louisiana, and began his administration of the city. Governor Morton chartered the steamer *W. W. Crawford* as a hospital boat to follow Indiana troops in the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers.

May 3 Over 230 sick soldiers from Indiana regiments arrived at Madison from Nashville. The Sixteenth Regiment received orders to be in Washington, D. C., on May 10, 1862, to be mustered out of the service. Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the regiment in place of Colonel Sullivan, who was appointed Brigadier General.

May 4 The siege of Yorktown, Virginia, ended as Confederates under Brigadier General Johnston retreated.

May 5 Major General James Longstreet fought a successful rear guard action against Major General McClellan at Williamsburg, Virginia. There were approximately 275 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Indianapolis.

May 6 A *Journal* editorial protested that Indiana troops were widely scattered instead of being concentrated so that Indiana brigades could be formed. Colonel Pleasant Hackleman, Sixteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.

May 7 Colonel Coburn acted as Brigadier General of the brigade composed of the Thirty-third Indiana and the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiments. During the Battle of Summerville Heights, Virginia, the Thirteenth Regiment participated.

May 8 The rebels adopted a new flag known as the "Stars and Bars." As part of his Shenandoah Valley Campaign to keep reinforcements from joining Major General McClellan, Major General "Stonewall" Jackson defeated Brigadier General Robert H. Milroy at McDowell, Virginia. Indiana's Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery took part in the action.

May 9 Major General McClellan's advance on Richmond, Virginia, forced the Confederates to abandon Norfolk.

May 10 Brigadier General Frederick Steele's expedition, located at Pocahontas, Arkansas, was composed of three brigades. The Third Brigade was under the command of Acting Brigadier General Conrad Baker, Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry). Lieutenant Edward Smith, Twenty-eighth Regiment, was Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Pensacola, Florida, was occupied by Federal troops.

May 11 Governor Morton, Adjutant General Lazarus Noble, Dr. J. S. Bobbs, and Professor Miles J. Fletcher left for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, to arrange transportation home for Hoosier soldiers who could be moved and to have suitable hospital arrangements provided for those who could not be moved.

May 12 Federal troops occupied Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

May 13 Lieutenant Colonel David Shunk, Eighth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of that regiment, succeeding Colonel Benton who was promoted to Brigadier General. Three companies of the Sixty-third Regiment, Colonel Williams, Commander, marched from Camp Morton to the Armory and exchanged their arms.

May 16 After the Thirteenth Battery Artillery, escorted by a portion of Colonel Williams' Sixty-third Regiment, marched to the depot from Camp Morton, they left for the seat of war.

May 17 The Tenth Regiment was part of the division, under the command of Brigadier General Sherman, that made up a section of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee.

May 19 Union gunboats on the James River were repulsed.

May 20 About 150 men from Indiana's Forty-eighth Regiment were in the hospital at Paducah, Kentucky. The Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Eddy, Commander, was with Major General Pope's division under the immediate command of Brigadier General Napoleon B. Buford. The Seventeenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Milton L. Miner, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

May 21 A Soldiers' Home, under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, was established at the old Galt House on Illinois Street, known also as the Branch of the Spencer House. Meals and lodging were provided for sick and indigent soldiers passing through Indianapolis.

May 22 The *W. W. Crawford* arrived at Evansville from the Tennessee River with 220 sick soldiers. General Stone was in charge of the boat and the sick were cared for by Dr. Rooker and Dr. Rucker of Indianapolis. The officers and men of the Sixty-first Regiment (Second Irish) were consolidated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment (First Irish), Colonel Walker, Commander, and joined the Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Bernard F. Mullen, Sixty-first Regiment, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment when the two regiments merged as the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

May 23 Major General Jackson drove the Federal troops from Front Royal, Virginia; Indiana's Twenty-seventh Regiment was involved.

May 24 The gunboat *Ithaca,* with Admiral Farragut, was commanded by Captain Amos Johnson of LaPorte, Indiana.

May 25 Major General Jackson routed Major General Nathanial P. Banks at Winchester, Virginia. The Twenty-seventh Regiment was engaged in the battle; three men were killed and seventeen wounded. Major General Halleck arrived at Corinth, Mississippi, after a twenty-six day, twelve-mile advance. Colonel William's Sixty-third Regiment received marching orders and left for Washington, D. C.

May 26 The steamer *Citizen* reached Evansville with two hundred sick soldiers under the care of Adjutant General Noble and William Hannaman, President of the Sanitary Commission. The Sixteenth Regiment was reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander.

May 28 The call for companies of the Indiana Legion was answered. Plans were made for those companies to be stationed at Camp Morton to assist in guarding the prisoners so that Colonel Owen's command (Sixtieth Regiment) could march to the field. Authority was given to Colonel Link, Twelfth Regiment, and Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, to reorganize their troops.

May 29 A number of companies of the Indiana Legion reported to Major General John Love in Indianapolis; among them was one company from Terre Haute with approximately 60 men and one from Switzerland County with 136 men.

May 30 The Confederates under General Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Mississippi.

May 31 Brigadier General Johnston was wounded in the inconclusive Battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, Virginia; Indiana's Twentieth Regiment fought in the battle. During the Battle of Tuscumbia Creek, Mississippi, the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) participated.

June 1 General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate forces defending Richmond, Virginia, as the fighting ended at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

June 3 A *Journal* editorial denounced Major General Butler's order that the ladies of New Orleans who insulted Union officers and soldiers should be treated as "women of the town."

June 4 Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, was evacuated by the rebels. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Regiments were engaged in this battle. Major Joseph B. Cox, Sixtieth Regiment, was the Commandant of Camp Morton where the three-month troops were receiving instructions and guarding the prisoners. Colonel Reed, Forty-fourth Regiment, was nominated by the President as a Brigadier General.

June 5 After a Federal naval victory, Memphis, Tennessee, was taken and occupied by the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Regiments commanded by Colonel Fitch. Of the 1,500 troops called out for service at Indianapolis, most were mustered in for three-months service. The corps were under the direction of Major General Love. The camp of the "Home Guards" was located south of Camp Morton. The following companies had reported: two from Jefferson, Switzerland, Vigo, and Monroe Counties, and the town of Logansport.

June 7 The Meigs Battery, Captain Charles A. Naylor, was encamped on Capital Hill, Washington, D. C. All absent Indiana members of the battery were requested to report to Adjutant General Noble at Indianapolis in order to be sent on to Capital Hill. The Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Colonel Nathan Kimball, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

June 8 Major General Jackson defeated Major General Fremont at the Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, in which Indiana's Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery participated.

June 9 Major General Jackson defeated Brigadier General Shields at Port Republic, Virginia; the Seventh Regiment fought in the battle. The Forty-ninth Regiment was hard-hit by disease with 300 sick in addition to nearly 500 sick at Bardstown and Lexington, Kentucky; this left only 100 to 125 men able to perform their duties. A contract for 1,000 cavalry horses at $95.50 per head was awarded by Captain Ekin to F. B. Smith of Boone County.

June 10 The Fifty-fourth Regiment, three-month volunteers, D. Garland Rose, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis, was mustered into Federal service. Since enough men had volunteered to fill the requisition, the Adjutant General stopped accepting companies for three-months service.

June 11 A number of rebel prisoners, captured in the Cumberland Mountains by Union forces, arrived in Indianapolis and were interned at Camp Morton. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Monterey, Kentucky.

June 12 Indiana's Seventh Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Front Royal, Virginia.

June 14 From the New Albany *Ledger,* it was learned that steps had been taken to apprehend a gang of horse thieves reported to have had their headquarters in Washington County and to have stolen 125 horses in Indiana and Kentucky in the past year.

June 15 Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart completed a four-day reconnaisance ride around Major General McClellan's army.

June 16 The Fifty-fifth Regiment, three-month volunteers, John R. Mahan, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

June 17 Major General Jackson's army left the Shenandoah Valley to join General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Richmond. During the Battle of St. Charles, Arkansas, the Forty-sixth Regiment was involved. Colonel Fitch's force, the Forty-sixth Regiment, captured a rebel battery after a one and one-half hour fight in which the Union gunboat *Mound City* was hit and 125 men were killed as her boiler exploded. Major General Lew Wallace was placed in command of the Union troops stationed at Memphis, Tennessee.

June 18 The Thirty-third and Forty-ninth Regiments participated in the Battle of Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The Union State Convention began in Indianapolis. William R. Holloway left for the headquarters of the Seventh Regiment to aid in the transporting of wounded Hoosier soldiers to their homes. New guns and shoes were forwarded to the Thirteenth Regiment stationed in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

June 20 The Eleventh Regiment was located twelve miles east of Memphis, Tennessee. The Nashville *Union* reported that the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Scribner, Commander, took part in the engagement at Chattanooga, Tennessee, under General O. M. Mitchell. The Thirty-eighth Regiment was commended for its conduct during the six hour engagement.

June 23 From the Nashville *Union* it was learned that Captain Horace N. Atkisson, Fiftieth Regiment, and twenty men captured 6,200 pounds of powder at Sycamore Mills, Tennessee. They also stopped at Fort Zollicoffer and obtained a thirty-two pounder gun.

June 24 The Thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Robinson, Commander, arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, from New Madrid, Missouri. There were four Indiana Regiments in Memphis—the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh in addition to those in Major General Wallace's command. The steamer *Golden State* arrived at Evansville from the Tennessee River with more than two hundred sick Hoosier soldiers aboard. Colonel Harrison, Commander, Thirty-ninth Regiment, passed through Indianapolis on his way to rejoin the regiment, which was at southern Tennessee.

June 25 Major General McClellan attacked Oak Grove, Virginia, starting the Seven Days' Battles; the Twentieth Regiment fought in this action. Indiana stood highest on the war sanitary list. Of all the states that had troops in the Union armies, in proportion to the numbers in the field, Indiana had the fewest on the sick list.

June 26 General Lee attacked Major General McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville, Virginia, but he failed to destroy Brigadier General Fitsjohn Porter's corps. Major General Pope was given command of the Union Army of Virginia, which had been formed from the commands of Major Generals Fremont, McDowell, and Banks. Admiral Farragut's ships started bombarding Vicksburg, Mississippi. A Cincinnati paper reported that when Major General Wallace reviewed his Eleventh Regiment (Indiana Zouave) in Memphis, Tennessee, even the southern ladies waved their handkerchiefs to show their admiration for the regiment.

June 27 General Braxton Bragg replaced General Beauregard in command of the Confederate Army of Mississippi. General Lee continued his attack on Brigadier General Porter, achieved a breakthrough at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, and forced Major General McClellan to retreat toward the James River. In that battle, the Twentieth Regiment was engaged. While Major General Wallace was on furlough, Brigadier General Grant was in command at Memphis, Tennessee.

June 28 Indiana's Twentieth Regiment participated in the Battle of White Oak Swamp (Glendale), Virginia. The first Union meeting of the campaign was held at the Bates House corner.

June 29 General Lee continued his attack on the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Savage's Station, Virginia. The Twentieth Regiment was involved in the engagement.

June 30 General Lee failed to cut off Major General McClellan's retreat at the Battle of Frayser's Farm, Virginia. Governor Morton organized a new department to deal with the problems of the regimental and sanitary agents, the Soldiers' Homes, and the transportation of the sick and wounded; General Stone was in charge.

July 1 General Lee's last effort to disrupt Major General McClellan's retreat was repulsed at Malvern Hill, Virginia, ending the Seven Days' Battles; the Twentieth Regiment took part in the action. The Union State Ticket as announced was: Secretary of State, William A. Peellee; Auditor of State, Albert Lange; Treasurer of State, Jonathan S. Harvey; Attorney General, Delana E. Williamson; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, John I. Morrison.

July 2 President Lincoln called for 300,000 three-year enlistments. The United States Senate passed a bill establishing arsenals for the deposit and repair of arms at Indianapolis, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio; and Rock Island, Illinois. During the year ending June 6, 1862, the Wayne County treasury paid $25,941.00 to the families of volunteers in the Union army. Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, Twenty-third Regiment, was Provost Marshall of Memphis, Tennessee. The Federal Government was considering the Gatling Gun, invented by Dr. Richard Gatling of Indianapolis.

July 3 Major General McClellan was entrenched on the James River at Harrison's Landing, Virginia. The Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Owen, Commander, was stationed at Cave City, Kentucky, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

July 4 Colonel John H. Morgan and Major General Nathan B. Forrest, Confederate cavalry leaders, began raids in Kentucky and Tennessee to hamper Major General Buell. The Thirty-seventh Regiment was at Stevenson, Tennessee, guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

July 5 The Fifteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, John C. H. Von Sehlen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

July 6 Major General Wallace requested permission to be given the command of a number of Indiana and Ohio regiments and to be sent to join Major General McClellan.

July 7 Major General Ambrose Burnside's forces joined Major General McClellan's army. In the Battle of Cotton Plant, Arkansas, the Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments were involved. The Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Round Hill, Arkansas. The following units of three-year volunteers completed their organization: the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Andrew Lewis, Commander, rendezvous at Princeton; Sixty-sixth Regiment, Roger Martin, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Sixty-seventh Regiment, Frank Emerson, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Sixty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin C. Shaw, Commander, rendezvous at Greensburg; Sixty-ninth Regiment, William A. Bickley, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Seventieth Regiment, Benjamin Harrison, Commander, rendezous at Indianapolis;

Seventy-first Regiment, R. W. Thompson, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Seventy-second Regiment, Abram O. Miller, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Seventy-third Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; Seventy-fourth Regiment, William Williams, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; Seventy-fifth Regiment, John U. Petit, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash; Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), Isaac P. Gray, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Eli Lilly, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Nineteenth Battery Artillery, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twentieth Battery Artillery, Frank A. Rose, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-first Battery Artillery, William W. Andrew, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. A Union meeting was held at Bates House Corner; Governor Morton and the Honorable Richard W. Thompson spoke.

July 8 Hundreds of discharged soldiers who had been waiting in Indianapolis for two or three weeks were paid by Major Sherman, Paymaster.

July 9 During the Battle of Aberdeen, Arkansas, the Thirty-fourth Regiment participated.

July 11 Major General Halleck became General in Chief of the Union armies.

July 12 A Union rally was held at the Masonic Hall with Governor Morton, General Dumont, the Honorable D. McDonald, William Wallace, and Benjamin Harrison speaking.

July 13 When Confederate forces under the command of Major General Forrest attacked Union troops stationed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, General Duffield, Brigadier General Crittenden of Indiana, and a Michigan regiment were captured.

July 14 Major General Pope led an advance of the Union Army of Virginia on Gordonsville, Virginia.

July 15 C.S.S. ram *Arkansas* ran through the entire Federal squadron at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Governor Morton was warned by Brigadier General Jeremiah Boyle that Indiana might be in danger of invasion by rebel forces reported to be marching through Kentucky toward the Ohio River. Colonel John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Regiment, acted as Commandant of the post at Nashville, Tennessee, in General Dumont's absence.

July 16 Reports concerning the rebel raiders in Kentucky under Brigadier General Morgan were that the troops were moving steadily north. The Seventy-sixth Regiment, thirty-day volunteers organized, James Gavin, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Seventy-eighth Regiment, sixty-day volunteers, William L. Farrow, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. A report from Nashville stated that the Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Owen, Commander, surprised five hundred guerrillas above Burksville, Kentucky.

July 17 Brigadier General Morgan's raiders besieged Paris, Kentucky. Colonel August Willich, Commander, Thirty-second Regiment (First German), was promoted to Brigadier General. About four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, three-month volunteers, Major Fielding Mansfield, Commander, left Indianapolis for Kentucky.

July 18 Brigadier General Morgan captured Cynthiana, Kentucky. His force numbered approximately 2,500 men. He was reported to be moving toward Newport and Covington, Kentucky.

July 19 Rebel guerrillas captured Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana. Since it was thought that Evansville was in danger, the whole state was alarmed. Governor Morton dispatched Home-Guard troops, Major General Love, Commander, to recapture Newburg, and to drive out the rebels. They succeeded and afterwards garrisoned Evansville.

July 20 The Seventy-sixth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for thirty days.

July 21 Governor Morton received authority from Secretary of War Stanton to raise a cavalry regiment for service on the Indiana-Kentucky border.

July 22 President Lincoln showed to his Cabinet his first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. A charter which provided for prisoner exchange, was signed by the North and the South. Brigadier General Morgan's raiders were attacked and routed near Owensville, Kentucky. Most of the arms, stock, and stolen property taken by the raiders at Cynthiana was recovered.

July 26 Twenty-five of Morgan's raiders captured in Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis and were sent to Camp Morton.

July 28 Special bounties for soldiers were authorized by the Commissioners of Rush, Wabash, Elkhart, Hendricks, Marion, Fayette, Wayne, Dearborn, Delaware, and Henry Counties; while most appropriated $20.00, some fixed the bounty at $25.00 and Wayne County gave $50.00 to each volunteer. The Seventieth Regiment was recruiting and had approximately four hundred men in camp.

July 29 The *Alabama* left Liverpool, England, and began attacking northern ships.

July 30 Sixty more prisoners arrived from Kentucky and were sent to Camp Morton. Major General Wallace arrived in Indianapolis.

July 31 The Honorable Schuyler Colfax spoke at a war meeting at Rensselaer. After he was serenaded by the Nineteenth United States Infantry Band at the Bates House, Major General Wallace spoke to the crowd.

Aug. 1 The Honorable Schuyler Colfax spoke at a war meeting in LaPorte. A company of 120 sixty-day men arrived from Parke County to join the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Farrow, Commander.

Aug. 2 The Eighth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Austin, Mississippi. Ex-Governor Wright spoke in Indianapolis at the Governor's Circle. Two companies of the Fifty-fifth Regiment arrived in Evansville, boarded the steamer *Mattie Cook,* and went to Henderson, Kentucky, hoping to stop the Confederate raids. In three days Lieutenant Henry Tindall recruited nearly a full company from Indianapolis to guard the arsenal. Schuyler Colfax spoke at Valparaiso. A public meeting to encourage enlistments was held in Martinsville. Speeches were made by Judge Hughes and others after which more than twenty men volunteered.

Aug. 4 After the failure of the July 2nd appeal for soldiers, President Lincoln issued a third call for 300,000 nine-month volunteers. A report from New York stated that Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky were to be formed into an independent military department in Major General Buell's department, with a commanding general whose headquarters would be located in Cincinnati, Ohio. Governor Morton telegraphed Major General Halleck that five regiments would be ready to move that week for the seat of war.

Aug. 5 During the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Indiana's Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) took part. The Nineteenth Battery Artillery, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Seventy-eighth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Farrow, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for sixty days. In an attempt to enlist volunteers, Major General Wallace remained in Indiana a few days speaking in some of the counties bordering on the Ohio River.

Aug. 6 Governor Morton appointed county commissioners to enroll men liable for military duty. As soon as the rolls were completed, a draft was to be put into effect to fill the new levy of 300,000 men for nine-month service and to fill the vacancies in the older regiments. Major General Wallace spoke to a large audience at Terre Haute.

Aug. 7 Major General Lew Wallace spoke at Princeton.

Aug. 8 An address was given by Major General Wallace to the citizens of Evansville.

Aug. 9 As Lee sought to destroy Pope before McClellan's army could join him, Major General Jackson defeated Major General Banks at the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Culpeper), Virginia; Indiana's Seventh and Twenty-seventh Regiments and the Sixteenth Battery Artillery fought in the engagement. At the Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee, the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was involved. The Adjutant General stopped issuing commissions to recruiting officers. It was believed that the surplus of volunteers along with those to be recruited by officers already commissioned would fill the state's quota of 300,000.

Aug. 11 The Nineteenth Battery Artillery arrived in Indianapolis and marched to camp.

Aug. 12 The Seventieth Regiment, Benjamin Harrison, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After Governor Morton received news of the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Culpeper), Virginia, he telegraphed William T. Dennis in Washington, D. C., to go to the battle field and adjacent hospitals, collect the wounded of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and arrange for them to be hospitalized in the same area. The Fifty-fourth Regiment, which had been on duty at Camp Morton for two months, left for Kentucky under the command of Lieutenant Colonel L. Gilbert Knox.

Aug. 13 The following regiments were organized for three years: Seventy-ninth Regiment, Frederick Knefler, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eightieth Regiment, Andrew Lewis, Commander, rendezvous at Princeton; Eighty-first Regiment, William M. Caldwell, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Eighty-second Regiment, Morton C. Hunter, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Eighty-third Regiment, Benjamin J. Spooner, Commander, rendezvous at Lawrenceburg; Eighty-fourth Regiment, Nelson Trusler, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Eighty-fifth Regiment, John P. Baird, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Eighty-sixth Regiment, Christopher Miller, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Eighty-seventh Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; Eighty-eighth Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; and the Ninety-eighth Regiment, Charles D. Murray, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash. The

Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Captain Eli Lilly, Commander, was under marching orders. The Seventieth Regiment left Indianapolis for Louisville, Kentucky.

Aug. 14 From Knoxville, Tennessee, Major General Edmund Kirby Smith opened the Confederate invasion of central Kentucky. Major General McClelland began to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula as ordered by Major General Halleck. Organization of the following three-year volunteers was completed: Ninety-first Regiment, John Mehringer, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Ninety-third Regiment, DeWit C. Thomas, Comander, rendezvous at Madison; Ninety-seventh Regiment, Robert F. Catterson, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Ninety-ninth Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; One Hundredth Regiment, Sanford J. Stoughton, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; and the One hundred and first Regiment, William Garver, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash.

Aug. 15 A mass demonstration of the Butternuts led by John G. Davis was held in Rockville, Indiana. After Governor Morton received authority from the Secretary of War to raise another cavalry regiment, the Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) was organized for three years, Felix W. Graham, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Seventieth Regiment was located near Lebanon, Kentucky. After taking the oath of allegiance, approximately five hundred of the Tennessee prisoners at Camp Morton were released.

Aug. 16 The Seventy-second Regiment, Abram O. Miller, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. An order from the War Department, extending the time for accepting volunteers until August 22, 1862, gave men a few days to escape the draft. Ex-Governor Wright addressed a Union meeting at Delphi.

Aug. 17 The Twelfth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William H. Link, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 18 The Seventy-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Melville D. Topping, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After news of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky was received, Governor Morton ordered all available Indiana troops, General Morris in command, to be sent to Kentucky. The Seventy-second Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky. The Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Regiments, camping in the Ohio River districts, received orders to be ready to march for Kentucky. About thirty-five of the old Brickinridge Party, John R. Edler, President, met at the Court House to organize the Democratic Convention; a full ticket was nominated.

Aug. 19 The Sixteenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Sixty-sixth Regiment, Roger Martin, Commander; Sixty-eight Regiment, Edward A. King, Commander; Sixty-ninth Regiment, William A. Bickle, Commander; and the Seventy-fifth Regiment, John U. Petit, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 20 A detachment of the Fiftieth Regiment composed of Captain Atkinson and twenty men, defeated one thousand of Morgan's Cavalry in the Battle of Edgefield Junction, Tennessee. The Sixty-fifth Regiment, John W. Foster, Commander, and the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Frank Emerson, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. Ex-Governor Wright was scheduled to speak at a Union rally in Shelbyville, on August 20, 1862, and at Rushville, August 21, 1862. The Fifty-third Regiment, Colonel Gresham, Commander, was at Memphis, Tennessee.

Aug. 21 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Gallatin, Tennessee. The Seventy-fourth Regiment, Charles W. Chapman, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-third, and the Seventy-fifth Regiments left for Kentucky. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments left for Kentucky from Cincinnati, Ohio. General Morris arrived in Madison and took command of the Indiana forces preparing to go to Kentucky.

Aug. 22 Indiana's Sixteenth Battery Artillery and the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia. The Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), three-year volunteers, Isaac P. Gray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Governor Morton received authority to raise three additional batteries of artillery. The Seventy-third Regiment, Colonel Hathaway, Commander, left for Kentucky.

Aug. 24 The Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Eli Lilly, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 25 The Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Regiments were under marching orders.

Aug. 26 After Major General Jackson destroyed Major General Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction, Virginia, Pope turned and pursued him. The Seventy-ninth Regiment was also under marching orders.

Aug. 27 During the Second Battle of Gallatin, Tennessee, Indiana's Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took part.

Aug. 28 Major General Jackson's encounter with Brigadier General Rufus King at Groveton, Virginia, revealed Jackson's position to Major General Pope. The Eighty-ninth Regiment, Charles D. Murray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After signing the loyalty oath, 1,200 prisoners from Camp Morton left for Cairo and Vicksburg via the Terre Haute Railroad. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis arrived in Indianapolis and stopped at the Bates House. Indiana's Nineteenth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Gainesville, Virginia. The Seventy-first Regiment (Sixth Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky. At the Battle of Madisonville, Kentucky, the Sixty-fifth Regiment was engaged in the action. General Bragg's Confederate army left Chattanooga, Tennessee, to join Major General Smith in Kentucky. While the Thirteenth Regiment was at Yorktown, Virginia, Colonel Foster sent two officers to Indianapolis to recruit new men for the regiment.

Aug. 29 Major General Pope attacked Major General Jackson but failed to dislodge him; Jackson was reinforced by Major General Longstreet and this action began the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas). Indiana troops that fought in the battle were: the Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and the Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments. The Eighty-first Regiment, William W. Caldwell, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighty-eighth Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Aug. 30 Major General Longstreet enveloped Major General Pope's left flank and the Second Battle of Bull Run ended in a Confederate victory. During the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry) Regiments were involved. The Union forces were defeated with 206 killed and 844 wounded; the Confederates had 78 killed and 372 wounded. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was commended for its conduct under fire. The Eighth Battery Artillery participated in the Second Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee. The Eighty-second Regiment, Morton C. Hunter, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Major General Buell ordered the pursuit of General Bragg and Major General Smith.

Sept. 1 Major General Jackson attacked Pope's forces at Chatilly, Virginia; the Twentieth Regiment took part. The Eighty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Murray, left for Kentucky. Governor Morton started for Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky, was evacuated as the Union troops retreated.

Sept. 2 Major General Pope was replaced by Major General McClellan who took over the defense of Washington, D. C. Major General Smith occupied Lexington, Kentucky. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Frederick Knefler, Commander, and the Eighty-fifth Regiment, John P. Baird, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. Major General Wallace assumed command of the Union Forces at Cincinnati, Ohio. After the One hundred and first Regiment arrived from Wabash, they were quartered in the Union Depot.

Sept. 3 The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Nelson Trusler, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 4 The Eighty-sixth Regiment, Orville S. Hamilton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 5 General Lee crossed the Potomac River into Maryland which opened his first invasion of the North. The Eightieth Regiment, Charles Denby, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, presented Captain Atkisson, Fiftieth Regiment, with a sword bearing the inscription "For Valor Displayed." At the request of Governor Morton, the authorities at Cairo dispatched three gunboats to travel down the Ohio River between Louisville and Wabash. The six Indiana regiments that were engaged in the Richmond, Kentucky, battle arrived in Cincinnati. Colonel Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, Commander, returned to Indiana from Suffolk, Virginia, where his regiment was stationed.

Sept. 7 General Lee reached Frederick, Maryland. The One hundred and first Regiment, William Garver, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Sept. 8 Indiana's Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) fought in the Battle of Des Allemands (Bayou), Louisiana. The Eleventh Regiment was at Helena, Arkansas, the base of operations for the Army of the Southwest. The Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and the One hundred and first Regiments left for Cincinnati to reinforce the Union command. The One hundredth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Fort Wayne.

Sept. 9 Before invading Pennsylvania, General Lee split his army and sent Major General Jackson to capture Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The Second and Third Batteries of Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri. The Twenty-first Battery Artillery, William W. Andrew, Commander; the Eighty-third Regiment, Benjamin J. Spooner, Commander; and the Nineteenth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), Felix W. Graham, Commander, were mustered into Federal service for three years. The Eightieth Regiment received its advance pay and bounty and left for the seat of war.

Sept. 10 The One hundredth Regiment, Sanford J. Stoughton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier Generals Morris and Reynolds were ordered to Cincinnati to assist in organizing the Indiana troops.

Sept. 12 A detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment took part in the Battle of Vanderburg, Kentucky. Governor Morton's request for authority to arm and uniform Indiana regiments and pick their comanding generals was refused by the Federal Government.

Sept. 13 Major General McClellan found a copy of General Lee's orders which revealed the Confederate troops' deployment. A report from Louisville stated there were four batteries of artillery and twenty-two regiments from Indiana in that vicinity.

Sept. 14 Major General McClellan broke through the South Mountain passes in the Battles of Crampton's Gap and South Mountain and forced General Lee to concentrate his forces at Sharpsburg, Maryland. At South Mountain, the Sixteenth Battery Artillery, Nineteenth, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments participated. Near Green River, Kentucky, a rebel force, under the command of Brigadier General Johnson K. Duncan attacked the Union forces and were repulsed by troops commanded by Colonel Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment.

Sept. 15 Major General Jackson captured twelve thousand Union troops at Harper's Ferry, Virginia; the Fifteenth and Twenty-six Batteries of Artillery fought and were captured.

Sept. 16 Major General McClellan was in position at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland; Major General Jackson rejoined General Lee. General Bragg's force attacked the Union troops near Munfordville, Kentucky. Indiana troops involved included: Thirteenth Battery Artillery, a detachment of the Seventeenth Mounted Infantry Regiment, the Fiftieth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-ninth Regiments. General Stone arrived in

Indianapolis with men of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments who had fought in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky; six-day furloughs were issued.

Sept. 17 Major General McClellan repeatedly attacked General Lee in the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Maryland, but neither could claim a victory in "the bloodiest single day of the war." The Union had 2,108 killed and 9,549 wounded; the Confederates had 2,700 killed and 9,024 wounded. Indiana's Sixteenth Battery Artillery, Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments fought in the engagement. General Bragg captured Munfordville, Kentucky; Colonel Wilder surrendered the garrison and 4,133 men. When the Sixty-eighth Regiment was forced to surrender, Colonel King, who was temporarily in command, saved the regimental banner by wrapping it around his body and wearing it for eleven days. General Reynolds was re-appointed Brigadier General. Indiana's army around Covington and Newport was strengthened as the citizens, under the direction of Lew Wallace, seamed the hills with rifle pits and breastworks. Two Union gunboats traveled the river between Rising Sun and Carrollton and watched the movements of the rebels in Kentucky.

Sept. 18 General Lee retreated to Virginia ending his invasion threat.

Sept. 19 Brigadier General Grant sent Major William S. Rosecrans to defeat Confederate Major General Sterling Price at Iuka, Mississippi; the Thirty-third and Forty-eighth Regiments were engaged in the battle. The Twentieth Battery Artillery, Frank A. Rose, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years.

Sept. 20 The Twenty-eighth (First Cavalry) Regiment participated in the Battle of Panther Creek, Kentucky. The Ninety-seventh Regiment, Robert F. Catterson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After General Morris was commissioned a Brigadier General, he declined the appointment.

Sept. 22 President Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. After abandoning his drive on Louisville, General Bragg reached Bardstown, Kentucky, and tried to join Major General Smith. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Vinegar Hill, Kentucky. Rebel forces under Generals Bragg and Smith and Union troops under Major General Buell marched toward Louisville. Bragg called upon General Nelson, the Union commander at Louisville, to surrender but Nelson refused.

Sept. 23 The Ninety-seventh Regiment from Terre Haute arrived in Indianapolis and went into camp for instruction. The Ninety-ninth Regiment from South Bend arrived in Indianapolis.

Sept. 24 Ex-Governor Wright addressed a Union audience at Wabash. Brigadier General Crittenden's division crossed Salt River and was the first to reach Louisville, Kentucky.

Sept. 26 At Louisville, after an argument over a requisition of guns, General Nelson suspended Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis from his command. The First Battalion of the Sixty-third Regiment, at Alexandria, Virginia, Colonel Williams, Commander, was ordered home to be united with the rest of the regiment which was on provost duty in Indianapolis.

Sept. 27 The Ninety-second Regiment, recruited at New Albany, was consolidated with the Ninety-third Regiment at Madison.

Sept. 29 Colonel George K. Steele, aid to Governor Morton, was in Louisville helping Indiana's sick and disabled soldiers obtain furloughs and discharges. William T. Dennis, military agent from Indiana, returned from the Antietam Battlefield at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and reported Indiana's loss in the battle as 4 officers killed, 16 wounded; 57 enlisted men killed, 393 wounded. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis went into the Galt House at Louisville, Kentucky, where he met General Nelson. After an exchange of words, Nelson struck him on the face. Davis borrowed a pistol and

	mortally wounded Nelson. Major General Buell reached Louisville, Kentucky.
Sept. 30	The Seventieth Regiment took part in the Battle of Russellville, Kentucky.
Oct. 1	The Ninety-first Regiment, John Mehringer, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Oct. 2	In Indianapolis, a parade of the Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-third, and Ninetieth Regiments, and the Fifteenth United States Infantry Regiment was reviewed by Governor Morton and Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington; this was followed by a "sham" battle. The Union army in Kentucky, under the joint command of Generals Buell and Thomas, started its pursuit of General Bragg's army. Colonel Edward M. McCook of the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took command of the First Brigade Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
Oct. 3	The Sixty-third Regiment, John S. Williams, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Oct. 3-4	The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments participated in the defense of Corinth, Mississippi; Brigadier General Pleasant Hackleman was killed.
Oct. 4	Dr. George F. Chittenden, Surgeon, Sixteenth Regiment, returned to Indianapolis from Kentucky with fifty wounded Indiana soldiers. Major General Rosecrans defeated Major General Earl Van Dorn at Corinth, Mississippi, completing General Bragg's isolation in Kentucky.
Oct. 5	At the Second Battle of Madisonville, Kentucky, the Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry) was involved. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Versailles, Kentucky. The Twenty-fifth and Forty-third Regiments were engaged in the action at the Battle of Hatchie River, Mississippi.
Oct. 6	Governor Morton ordered the removal of all sutlers from the camps in Indianapolis and transferred to William Hannaman and Alfred Harrison of Indianapolis the business of supplying soldiers; profits went to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Indianapolis. Colonel

Solomon Meredith, Nineteenth Regiment, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Oct. 7 In two days the citizens of Valparaiso served refreshments to nearly four thousand soldiers who passed through the city.

Oct. 8 Indiana troops at the Battle of Perryville (Chaplin Hills), Kentucky, included: Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-first (Second Cavalry), Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Artillery. After the inconclusive battle with Major General Buell at Perryville, Generals Bragg and Smith retreated toward Tennessee, ending the Confederate invasion of Kentucky.

Oct. 10 The Indiana troops that took part in the Battle of Newtonia, Missouri, were the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Second Battery Artillery.

Oct. 11 The Honorable Caleb G. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addresed the people of Greensburg at a Union meeting.

Oct. 12 After destroying property at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Stuart completed his second ride around Major General McClellan's army.

Oct. 13 After the draft went into effect, at least a dozen substitutes were hired at prices ranging from $75.00 to $500.00; the average was about $400.00.

Oct. 17 The final results of the general elections showed that the Democratic Party won most of the state offices and held a majority in the State Legislature.

Oct. 18 After the ten thousand Enfield rifles purchased by Robert Dale Owen were received at the Quartermaster General's Department, they were issued to the Legion troops. At Camp Burnside, located south of Camp Morton in Indianapolis, there were three hundred to four hundred officers of the Indiana Legion receiving instruction.

Oct. 21	The Ninety-ninth Regiment, Alexander Fowler, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, who killed General Nelson, was released from arrest and ordered to report to duty at Cincinnati.
Oct. 25	The Twenty-second Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Benjamin F. Denning, Commander, was organized at Indianapolis.
Oct. 27	Four hundred men of the One hundredth Regiment and two hundred men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), Coloney Gray, Commander, went from Locust bar on the Indiana shore and occupied Carrollton, Kentucky.
Oct. 28	The Second Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Fort Wayne, Arkansas.
Oct. 29	The Fifty-fourth Regiment was organized for one year, Fielding Mansfield, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
Oct. 30	Major General Rosecrans replaced Major General Buell as commander of the Union Army of the Cumberland. Major General Wallace was assigned to duty in the Department of Tennessee.
Oct. 31	The Ninety-third Regiment, DeWitt C. Thomas, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
Nov. 1	The Fifty-fourth Regiment, organized for one year, Colonel Mansfield, Commander, had nearly one thousand men; most had been drafted or were substitutes.
Nov. 2	Brigadier General Grant launched a campaign from the Tennessee border to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Nov. 3	Camp Carrington, commanded by Colonel O'Neal, was occupied by Federal forces. The Seventy-ninth Regiment was at Cave City, Kentucky, guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Nov. 4	The Republican Party suffered a setback in Congressional and State elections in the North.
Nov. 5	The Eleventh Regiment was stationed at Helena, Arkansas. General Jefferson C. Davis, who was in com-

mand of troops at Covington and Newport, Kentucky, was ordered forward to assume command of a brigade.

Nov. 6 The Eightieth Regiment was assigned to post duty at Danville, Kentucky.

Nov. 7 Governor Morton went to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to see about the condition of the Indiana men in the Army of the Potomac.

Nov. 8 The Twenty-third Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, James H. Myers, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighty-seventh Regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee. Captain Joseph A. Saunders, Twenty-fourth Regiment, recruited three men who were hired as substitutes for $125.00 each. It was learned that they belonged to an association of substitutes and bounty swindlers operating in Ohio and Indiana. They were captured at Cincinnati after escaping from Camp Sullivan.

Nov. 9 Major General Burnside, a native of Liberty, Indiana, replaced Major General McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac. A band of guerrillas crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky, entered the town of West Franklin, Posey County, and siezed Dr. Ham as a hostage for Dr. Williams, a rebel, held by Colonel Foster. The Seventy-first Regiment, at Camp Thompson, Terre Haute, was presented a flag and banner by Miss Peppers.

Nov. 10 The Ninety-third Regiment arrived from Madison on November 9 and left for Kentucky on the next day. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, reported to Major General Rosecrans at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was assigned to his old command in the Army of the Cumberland.

Nov. 11 The One hundredth Regiment marched through Indianapolis on its way to the Terre Haute depot; Governor Morton addressed them as they passed the Bates House in Indianapolis.

Nov. 12 The One hundredth Regiment left for Cairo and the seat of war.

Nov. 13 Thomas A. Morris of Indiana refused his appointment as a Major General.

Nov. 15 After being ordered from Pilot Knob, Missouri, the Eighth Regiment went to Helena, Arkansas.

Nov. 16 The Fifty-fourth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Fielding Mansfield, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.

Nov. 17 Major General Burnside reached the north bank of the Rappahannock River across from Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Nov. 18 During the target practice of the Twentieth Battery Artillery, Brigadier General Carrington was so pleased with the accurate firing of the gun sergeants that he presented each of them with $5.00.

Nov. 20 The Sixty-sixth Regiment, which had camped at New Albany, after the battle near Richmond, Kentucky, arrived in Indianapolis and went into camp to be refitted and made ready to march to the field. The paroled prisoners of the regiment had been exchanged. The Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Richmond and also went to Camp Sullivan.

Nov. 21 General Lee's army was entrenched in a defensive position at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Nov. 22 The Fifth Battery Artillery, Peter Simonson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years. The afternoon of November 21, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Reuben Williams, Commander, marched from Camp Morton to the Terre Haute depot; they left for Cairo on the morning of November 22, 1862.

Nov. 25 Former Governor Wright and Senator Henry S. Lane spoke at a Union meeting in the Masonic Hall at Indianapolis.

Nov. 27 The Second Battery Artillery was involved in the Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Buell convened at the Bates House. The following officers were members of the court: Major General Lew Wallace, General Tyler, General Schofield, and Major Piatt, the Judge Advocate. The investigation was concerned with the conduct of Buell's campaign in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Nov. 29 The Twenty-fourth Battery Artillery, Joseph A. Sims, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years. The Fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Dunham, left for Kentucky. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Buell elected Major General Wallace as its President and moved its meeting site to Cincinnati. The editor of the New Albany *Ledger* was arrested for violation of the Fifth Article of War, which prohibited a newspaper from publicly and actively working against the Union cause. Colonel George D. Wagner, Fifteenth Regiment, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Nov. 30 Lieutenant General Jackson arrived at Fredericksburg, Virginia, from the Shenandoah Valley.

Dec. 4 Captain Salem F. Fry, of Lafayette, former Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Regiment, began recruiting an artillery battery.

Dec. 5 The Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Regiments left Camp Morton via the Terre Haute Railroad for the seat of the war in the West.

Dec. 6 The Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth Regiments left for the seat of war in the West.

Dec. 7 The Thirteenth Battery Artillery was engaged in the Battle of Hartsville, Tennessee.

Dec. 8 Governor Morton decided to establish an agency at Memphis, Tennessee, to care for the needs of Hoosier soldiers in the area. It was to be under the direction of Dr. R. Bosworth and Reverend Abel Evans.

Dec. 9 The Thirty-fifth Regiment participated in the action at the Battle of Dobbins Ford, Tennessee. Brigadier General Charles Cruft, Thirty-first Regiment, was in Indianapolis before rejoining his command, the Twenty-second Brigade, Army of the Ohio, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Dec. 10 The Thirty-fifth Regiment took part in the Battle of Lavergne, Tennessee.

Dec. 11	Major General Burnside's troops started to cross the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Brigadier General Forrest launched a cavalry attack on Brigadier General Grant's communication lines in Tennessee.
Dec. 11-13	The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments fought in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. During the battle, Major General Burnside's repeated frontal assaults on General Lee's lines were repulsed with heavy losses.
Dec. 15	The defeated Army of the Potomac withdrew across the Rappahannock River. The Twenty-second Battery Artillery, Benjamin F. Denning, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years. The Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) left for the seat of war.
Dec. 16	In a report to Governor Morton, Allotment Commissioner Thomas A. Goodwin stated that since the first of April he had collected and brought home over $452,000.00 to the families of Indiana soldiers.
Dec. 17	The Fiftieth Regiment was stationed at Columbus, Kentucky.
Dec. 18	The Twentieth Battery Artillery left for Henderson, Kentucky. A detachment of the Fourteenth Battery Artillery was involved in the Battle of Lexington, Tennessee. Governor Morton asked the Federal Government to establish hospitals at Madison and Jeffersonville.
Dec. 19	The Indiana delegation in the United States Congress recommended General Kimball (Fourteenth Regiment) for Major General and Colonels Gavin (Seventh Regiment), George F. McGinnis (Eleventh Regiment), David M. Dunn (Twenty-ninth Regiment) and Gresham (Fifty-third Regiment) for Brigadier Generals.
Dec. 20	Major General Van Dorn destroyed Brigadier General Grant's supply depot at Holly Springs, Mississippi, thus, halting Grant's advance on Vicksburg. Major General William T. Sherman left Memphis and started

down the Mississippi River for Vicksburg. Governor Morton decided to have a telegraph line erected from Jeffersonville to the mouth of the Wabash as an additional means of defense.

Dec. 21 A detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Davis Mills, Mississippi. Brigadier General John H. Morgan started a cavalry raid on Federal supply lines in central Tennessee.

Dec. 22 The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Caleb B. Smith as Judge for the District Court of Indiana.

Dec. 24 Major General Rosecrans requested that Colonel Harrison, Thirty-ninth Regiment, secure horses and mount his men in preparation for pursuing guerrillas.

Dec. 25 The ladies of New Albany prepared a Christmas dinner and entertainment for the soldiers in the city's hospitals.

Dec. 26 Governor Morton received permission for paroled Indiana prisoners to report to Camp Morton, Indianapolis instead of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

Dec. 27 Major General Sherman's attack on Chickasaw Bluffs (Bayou), Mississippi, was repulsed; the Sixteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments took part. At the Battle of Van Buren, Arkansas, the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Second Battery Artillery participated. Governor Morton was in Louisville to check on the advisability of sending Indiana's militia against the forces of Brigadier General Morgan.

Dec. 30 Union forces attacked and defeated Brigadier General Morgan's raiders near Bardstown, Kentucky, lifting the threat of invasion from northern Kentucky and Indiana. After being exchanged, the Fifteenth (Von Sehlen) and the Twenty-sixth (Rigby's Independent) Batteries of Artillery were ordered to report from Camp Butler, Illinois, to Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

Dec. 31 The Fiftieth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Parker Cross Roads, Tennessee. After arriving from

Baltimore on December 29, 1862, the Seventeenth Battery Artillery was stationed as a part of Brigadier General John R. Kenly's Brigade inside the fortifications surrounding Harper's Ferry, Virginia. General Bragg held the edge over Major General Rosecrans after a day of heavy fighting at Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee. The following Indiana troops fought in the Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee: Sixth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Fifty-first, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Batteries of Artillery.

A CHRONOLOGY OF INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR

1863

Jan. 1 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Seventy-first Regiment, captured at Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, and paroled by Brigadier General Morgan, arrived in Indianapolis and went to Camp Burnside.

Jan. 2 General Braxton Bragg was repulsed when he renewed his attacks on Major General William S. Rosecrans at the Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee.

Jan. 3 General Bragg withdrew from Stones River in spite of a tactical victory. The Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth (Rigby's Independent) Batteries went to the battalion artillery camp near Camp Morton.

Jan. 6 By order of Governor Oliver P. Morton, additional surgeons were sent from Indiana to the Army at Nashville, Tennessee.

Jan. 9 In a message to the Indiana Legislature, Governor Morton discussed the Federal Government's request for additional Hoosier troops and Indiana's reaction to the draft.

Jan. 10 The Forty-sixth Regiment participated in the Battle of Duval's Bluff, Arkansas.

Jan. 11 Union troops captured Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Arkansas. The Sixteenth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments were involved in the fighting.

Jan. 14 At a Union meeting in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, Governor Morton spoke about Indiana and the alleged northwest Confederacy plot.

Jan. 17 The five batteries of artillery camped at Indianapolis were issued new guns and were drilled by Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington in the field.

Jan. 19 Brigadier General James C. Veatch of Indiana succeeded Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut as commander of the post at Memphis, Tennessee.

Jan. 21 In the "Battle of the Cotton Clads," Texas Steamers "armored" with cotton temporarily broke the Federal blockade.

Jan. 23 Major General Ambrose E. Burnside's plan for a new offensive against General Robert E. Lee bogged down in the "mud march."

Jan. 26 Brigadier General Joseph Hooker succeeded Major General Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh Regiment was with Major General John A. McClernand's expedition which advanced up the Arkansas River toward Little Rock. Citizens of Brown County circulated a petition which requested the state legislature to instruct Indiana's senators and representatives to vote for an armistice with the Confederacy.

Jan. 27 The Fiftieth Regiment was at Jackson, Tennessee. A group of men from Owen County drew up a petition and asked the state legislature to take control of the militia out of Governor Morton's hands and then establish a military board. A tax resolution was introduced in the Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio legislatures which provided a central fund used for cooperation in the war effort.

Jan. 28 Lieutenant Colonel Herman Sturm, Fifty-fourth Regiment, was appointed Colonel by Governor Morton and assumed command of the state arsenal in Indianapolis. Wounded rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis from Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Jan. 30 The Thirteenth Regiment took part in the Battle of Deserted Farm, Virginia. The Thirty-third Regiment in Louisville, Kentucky, traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, by river.

Feb. 1 A meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle was held at the Indianapolis Military Hall.

Feb. 2 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant cut the levee at Yazoo Pass, Mississippi, which allowed Federal gunboats on the Yazoo River to reach Vicksburg. The Fifty-third Regiment was stationed at Moscow, Tennessee. A detail of soldiers sent to Morgan County to arrest deserters was fired on by some citizens. Brigadier General Carrington heard of this incident and dispatched fifty cavalrymen to the neighborhood to arrest the civilians engaged in the affair.

Feb. 3 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was ordered to rendezvous at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, for reorganization. Major Isaiah D. Walker left Indianapolis with more than two hundred men and rejoined the regiment.

Feb. 5 Representative Hanna introduced a bill which created an Executive Council in the House of Representatives to take over the duties of the Governor.

Feb. 11 Major General Rosecrans issued a general order that completely exonerated Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden from all blame in the surrender of his forces at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on July 13, 1862.

Feb. 12 Six guerrillas captured by Hoosier soldiers at Henderson, Kentucky, passed through Indianapolis on their way to Johnson's Island, Ohio.

Feb. 17 Ripley County paid bounties amounting to $11,920.00 to volunteers.

Feb. 20 Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall, Army of the Cumberland, established his headquarters in Indianapolis. He and his staff were to arrest and bring together all deserters in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from Major General Rosecrans' army and return them to their commands.

Feb. 23 The Seventy-first Regiment, James Biddle, Commander, was authorized to be mounted; thus the Seventy-first Regiment was known as the Sixth Cavalry.

Feb. 25 By special order of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Twenty-first Regiment, John A. Keith, Commander, was transferred from infantry to artillery duty. The Twenty-first Regiment was thenceforth known as the First Heavy Artillery.

Feb. 26 A Union Convention held in Indianapolis featured the guest speaker, Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. The trial was held for the men who fired on the soldiers in Morgan County.

March 2 Two hundred wounded rebel prisoners arrived from Louisville, Kentucky.

March 3 The United States Congress passed a conscription act that applied to all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five; men who were exempt paid $300.00 or hired a substitute. The Federal ironclad gunboat *Indianola,* commanded by Captain George Brown of Indianapolis, was captured below Vicksburg by two rebel rams. The Ninety-ninth Regiment was in Tennessee and guarded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The following six batteries of artillery were trained at Camp Morton: Fifteenth, Captain John C. H. Von Sehlen, six guns; Twenty-second, Captain Benjamin F. Denning, four guns; Twenty-third, Captain James H. Myers, six guns; Twenty-fourth, Captain Joseph A. Sims, six guns; and the Twenty-sixth (Wilder's Battery), Lieutenant Benjamin M. Ricketts, five guns.

March 4	Four rebel leaders from Morgan County were fined $500.00 because they violated the laws of the United States.
March 5	Brigadier General John Colwin's brigade, which included the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Regiments, surrendered at the Battle of Thompson's Station, Tennessee.
March 6	The Eighty-seventh Regiment was in Nashville, Tennessee.
March 8	In his attempt to by-pass Vicksburg's river defenses, Brigadier General Grant abandoned the Canal and Lake Providence routes.
March 9	The Fifty-first Regiment was camped on Stones River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
March 12	Reports throughout Indiana stated that arms were distributed among the Knights of the Golden Circle.
March 13	Colonel Thomas W. Bennett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Major Arthur J. Hawhe, Forty-ninth Regiment, were members of a Military Board of Examiners appointed by Brigadier General Grant.
March 14	Admiral David G. Farragut's fleet passed the Port Hudson, Louisiana, batteries and steamed north and blockaded the Red River. The Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery (Wilder Battery), stationed at Camp Morton, received its marching orders. A skirmish between Union sympathizers and Butternuts occurred at a Butternut rally in Rising Sun, Indiana.
March 16	Governor Morton appointed John Wheeler as Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment; he replaced John Van Valkenburg.
March 17	Brigadier General Grant's Yazoo Pass Expedition was blocked at Fort Pemberton. The Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth (Wilder) Batteries of Artillery left Camp Morton for duty in Kentucky.
March 20	Indiana's One hundred and first Regiment fought in the Battle of Milton, Tennessee. George H. Chapman was appointed Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry); he replaced Scott Carter.

March 21	An attempt to reach Vicksburg ended as Major General William T. Sherman rescued Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter's ironclads trapped in Steele's Bayou. The Third Cavalry joined the Army of the Potomac and camped near Hope Landing, Virginia.
March 25	Major General Burnside was appointed Commander of the Department of the Ohio; he operated in eastern Tennessee.
March 26	Indiana became a separate military district with Brigadier Carrington in charge; he reported to Major General Burnside at his Cincinnati headquarters.
March 27	The Seventieth Regiment was stationed near Gallatin, Tennessee. The execution of Robert Gay, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment (Sixth Cavalry), was believed to be the first in the West for desertion.
March 29	The Battle of Tallahatchie River, Mississippi, took place.
March 30	Governor Morton left Washington, D. C., for a brief visit to the Indiana regiments on the Rappahannock River. The Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments and the First Battery of Artillery were at Vicksburg.
March 31	The Fiftieth Regiment guarded the Mississippi Central Railroad between Jackson and Bolivar, Tennessee.
April 2	Brigadier General Nathan Kimball was assigned as Commander of the District of Jackson, Tennessee.
April 7	Rear Admiral Samuel F. du Pont's attack on Fort Sumter was repulsed.
April 8	The Eighty-second Regiment was camped near Triune, Tennessee.
April 9	The Federal Government decided to set up three hospitals at Evansville to care for soldiers in the West.
April 11	Major General James Longstreet opened the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. The men of Colonel Coburn's brigade captured at Thompson's Station, Tennessee, were paroled and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland.

April 13	An Indiana soldier in Kentucky was brought before his commanding officer for stealing a rebel's goose. His defense was that he found the bird hissing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.
April 15	Major General Burnside issued General Order Number thirty-eight which established the death penalty for persons within the Department of the Ohio found giving aid to the enemies of the Union. It also declared that those who openly expressed sympathy for the rebellion would be transported beyond the lines of the Federal army.
April 16	In preparation for Brigadier General Grant's new campaign south and east of Vicksburg, Rear Admiral Porter's flotilla ran past the city's guns.
April 17	To disrupt rebel communication with Vicksburg, Mississippi, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson led a Federal cavalry raid behind Confederate lines.
April 20	The Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments joined a mounted provisional brigade under Colonel Abel D. Streight.
April 24	Major General Burnside gave a brief speech after Major Maxwell welcomed him to Indianapolis. The Indiana boat, *Lady Franklin,* left Evansville for Vicksburg with 110 tons of sanitary supplies and 13 nurses aboard.
April 27	The first Congressional Medals of Honor were issued to the twenty-one survivors of the raid sent out by General Ormsby Mitchell against the southern railroads. The military hospitals at New Albany had 848 soldiers.
April 28	The Forty-third Regiment sent home $24,000.00.
April 29	Major General George Stoneman led a Federal cavalry raid behind General Lee's lines in Virginia. The Eighteenth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Fitzhugh's Crossing, Mississippi Colonel Conrad Baker, Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry), Commander, was appointed Superintendent and Commissioner of Provost Marshals in Indiana; he supervised the enforcement of the Conscription Law.

April 30 President Lincoln proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer for the Union cause. Brigadier General Grant crossed the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg and reached Bruinsburg, Mississippi. After crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, Brigadier General Hooker concentrated his Union forces at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Indiana's Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments participated in the Battle of Day's Gap, Alabama.

May 1 Brigadier General Grant defeated Confederate forces at Port Gibson, Mississippi; Indiana troops included were: the Eighth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and the First Battery of Artillery. The Twenty-third Regiment took part in the Battle of Thompson's Hill, Mississippi. At the Battle of Crooked Creek, Alabama, the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments were engaged. While covering Brigadier General Hooker's advance, the Nineteenth Regiment had several men wounded in a skirmish four miles south of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

May 2 Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson routed Brigadier General Hooker's exposed right flank at Chancellorsville; Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men. Colonel Grierson reached the Union lines at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments fought in the Battle of Blount's Farm, Alabama. The Sixty-ninth Regiment had sent more than $18,000.00 home.

May 2-3 Indiana's Seventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments participated in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

May 3 Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart replaced Lieutenant General Jackson. He and General Lee pushed Brigadier General Hooker toward the Rappahannock River. After breaking through the Confederate line at Fredericksburg, Major General John Sedgwick moved to Brigadier General Hooker's aid. While trying to reach Rome, Georgia, Colonel Streight of Indiana and his brigade, which included the Fifty-first

	and Seventy-third Regiments, were captured by a Confederate force under the command of Major General Forrest.
May 4	General Lee attacked Major General Sedwick at Salem Church and drove him back toward Fredericksburg. Major General Longstreet lifted the siege of Suffolk, Virginia.
May 6	After his defeat at Chancellorsville, Brigadier General Hooker retreated across the Rappahannock River.
May 7	Brigadier General Jeremiah C. Sullivan of Indiana commanded the Union troops at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.
May 8	The Fiftieth Regiment was stationed at Corinth, Mississippi. In Kentucky, the Sixty-fifth Regiment campaigned against guerrilla bands. The Union Party was successful in nearly all the local elections throughout Indiana.
May 9	Several deserters were arrested in Jackson Township, Randolph County, by Lieutenant Ruley of the Indiana Provost Guard. The ladies of Jefferson Township, Boone County, presented a silk flag to the Jefferson Home Guards. Captain Francis M. Tipton replied to the presentation speech given by Miss Mollie Cory.
May 10	Confederate Lieutenant General Jackson died of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville. The Thirty-third Regiment, under Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, left Memphis for Vicksburg.
May 11	Colonel Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Regiment, was in command at Fort Pillow, Tennessee; the troops there were: the Fifty-second Regiment (Company E and G, Mounted Infantry), Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, and one company of Illinois Cavalry.
May 12	Brigadier General Grant defeated Confederate troops at Raymond, Mississippi; the Twenty-third, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Regiments were involved in the battle. After the investigation of Major General Don Carlos Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee was completed, Major General Lew Wallace returned to Indiana to await further orders.

May 13 Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Confederate troops in Mississippi. The Tenth Regiment was camped at Stewart's Creek, Tennessee.

May 14 After driving Brigadier General Johnston from Jackson, Mississippi, Brigadier General Grant turned toward Vicksburg. The Eighth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Ninety-third Regiments took part in the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Brigadier General Coburn, Thirty-third Regiment, arrived in Indiana after his release from Libby Prison, Virginia, where he had been held following the capture of his brigade at Thompson's Station, Tennessee, on March 5, 1863.

May 15 Brigadier General Hascall appointed Brigadier General Coburn as commandant of Camp Carrington where paroled prisoners were quartered.

May 16 As he continued his advance on Vicksburg, Brigadier General Grant defeated Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton at Champion's Hill, Mississippi. Indiana troops engaged in the battle were: the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery.

May 17 Brigadier General Grant routed Lieutenant General Pemberton's rear-guard at the Battle of Big Black River. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and the First and Sixth Batteries of Artillery fought in the battle.

May 18 Lieutenant General Pemberton withdrew into the Vicksburg defenses. The Twenty-first Regiment was stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana.

May 19 Brigadier General Grant's assault on Vicksburg was repulsed.

May 20 A dispatch from Washington, D. C., reported that an Invalid Corps of disabled soldiers was to be formed to curtail disloyal activities in the North. An expedition led by Colonel Robert S. Foster of Indiana repaired the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad near Suffolk, Virginia. At the Democrat's mass meeting in Indianapolis, speeches were made by Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Hendricks.

May 21 The siege of Post Hudson, Louisiana, involved the Twenty-first Regiment.

May 22 After a second frontal assault on the city failed, Brigadier General Grant opened the siege of Vicksburg; the following forces participated in the engagement: the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery. The Twenty-second Regiment was at Corinth, Mississippi.

May 25 Up to this date, Indiana had furnished 19,600 more men than the required quota. Governor Morton suggested that the people of Indiana buy a tract of land near Indianapolis and convert it into a cemetery for Hoosier soldiers. Colonel Wheeler, Twentieth Regiment, sent the old "Kearney Battle Flag," which was riddled by bullets and shell fragments and blackened by powder smoke, to Crown Point. The men from Lake County in the Twentieth Regiment had followed the flag in the Battle of Orchards, June 25, 1862; Glendale, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; and Fredericksburg, December 12 and 13, 1862.

May 26 The steamer *Courier,* which carried sixty surgeons, nurses, sanitary agents, and supplies, including ice and vegetables, left Evansville for Vicksburg.

May 27 Union Major General Banks besieged Port Hudson, Georgia. Major General Daniel E. Sickles presented twenty-five members of the Twentieth Regiment with the Kearney War Medal for meritorious service to the Union.

May 28 Governor Morton received enough money to pay the Indiana Legion and the Minute Men who were on active duty during Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith's Kentucky raid in the summer of 1862.

June 1 Military authorities were notified that 2,500 rebel prisoners captured by Brigadier General Grant's forces were being sent to Indianapolis; Captain Ekin prepared Camp Morton to receive them. Major General Burnside ordered the paroled men of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio, to Indianapolis. The Sixty-third Regiment was at Wilson's Creek, Kentucky, with the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio, Major General George L. Hartsuff, Commander.

June 2 Indianapolis citizens met in the Senate Chamber and made plans to raise the necessary funds to purchase ground for the Soldiers' Cemetery proposed by Governor Morton.

June 3 From Fredericksburg, Virginia, General Lee launched a second invasion of the North. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the Battle of Beverly Ford, Virginia.

June 4 Major General John L. Mansfield, Indiana Legion, was on duty in Indianapolis and opened an office in the State House.

June 6 The Vincennes *Gazette* reported that a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle was organized near there and held weekly meetings.

June 8 The men of the Eighty-eighth Regiment stationed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, presented Colonel George Humphrey with a sword.

June 9 As a result of a cavalry battle at Brandy Station, Virginia, Brigadier General Hooker learned of General Lee's northward advance. Colonel Edward M. McCook, formerly of the Forty-first Regiment, commanded the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, which was composed of the Forty-first (Second Cavalry) and the Seventy-seventh (Fourth Cavalry) Indiana Regiments and the Second and Third East Tennessee Cavalry.

June 10	Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, One hundredth Regiment, was presented with a sword by the men of his regiment.
June 11	The Forty-first (Second Cavalry) and the Eighty-fourth Regiments took part in the Battle of Triune, Tennessee.
June 12	Colonel Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.
June 15	In the fourth call for troops, the Federal Government asked for 100,000 six-month volunteers. Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell led General Lee's invasion and destroyed the Union garrison at Winchester, Virginia. Private Peter Apple of Oakland, Eleventh Regiment, attempted to storm a Vicksburg battery. When the Union troops withdrew because of rebel fire, Apple, the "raw recruit," did not see the backward movement and went forward until he reached the rebel gun, caught a gunner by the collar, and took him within Union lines, saying, "Boys why didn't you come on? Every fellow might have got one." Colonel Bernard F. Mullen, Thirty-fifth Regiment, was appointed Post Commandant at Madison, Indiana.
June 19	A force of 150 rebel guerrillas invaded Orange County and destroyed track and bridges of the New Albany, Salem, Jeffersonville, and Indianapolis Railroads; a skirmish between the rebels and the local citizens took place near Orleans, Indiana.
June 20	Colonel John P. C. Shanks raised a cavalry regiment in his Eleventh District.
June 21	A detachment of the Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) fought in the Battle of La Fourche Crossing, Louisiana. The Home-Guards captured the guerrilla force that had invaded southern Indiana.
June 22	By order of Major General Mansfield, the Indiana Legion and the Home-Guard pursued the nine hundred rebel guerillas who crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky and stole horses.

June 23	Major General Rosecrans advanced on Tullahoma and dislodged General Bragg from Tennessee.
June 24	The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Hoover's Gap, Tennessee: the Seventeenth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-second, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. Wilder's Mounted Brigade distinguished itself at the Battle of Hoover's Gap, Tennessee. The One hundred and nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry) was organized for three years, John P. C. Shanks, Commander. The Home-Guard continued its pursuit of the rebel guerrillas.
June 25	A federal mine exploded at Vicksburg with little effect; the attack failed. Brigadier General Hooker crossed the Potomac River to check General Lee's advance. While on a cavalry raid, Brigadier General Stuart rode around Brigadier General Hooker's army and screened General Lee's advance into Pennsylvania.
June 26	Indiana's Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Eighty-first Regiments, and the Fifth Battery Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Liberty Gap, Tennessee.
June 28	Major General George G. Meade replaced Brigadier General Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Major General Jubal A. Early's division seized York, Pennsylvania.
June 29	Upon learning that the Federal troops were north of the Potomac River, General Lee ordered his forces to concentrate near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
July 1	Confederate Lieutenant Generals Ambrose P. Hill and Richard S. Ewell routed Major General Meade's advance forces at Gettysburg. General Lee concentrated on Seminary Ridge, Major General Meade on Cemetery Hill. Lieutenant Colonel James McMonomy was promoted to Colonel of the Sixty-third Regiment. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of

	Third Cavalry) Regiments took part in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In the first day of the fighting, the "Iron Brigade," commanded by Brigadier General Solomon Meredith of Indiana, lost two-thirds of its 1,800 effectives; this included 210 of the 288 men who went into battle from the Nineteenth Regiment.
July 2	Brigadier General Stuart rejoined General Lee. Lee's heavy attacks on both ends of Major General Meade's lines at Gettysburg were repulsed.
July 3	General Lee ordered an attack on Major General Meade's center; as "Pickett's Charge" was broken, the three day battle at Gettysburg ended. Lieutenant General Pemberton asked Brigadier General Grant for terms for Vicksburg's surrender.
July 4	Vicksburg with 30,000 troops was surrendered to Brigadier General Grant. The Forty-third Regiment was involved in the Battle of Helena, Arkansas.
July 5	General Lee retreated from Gettysburg.
July 6	The Seventeenth Battery Artillery from Indiana fought in the Battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. A group of the Knights of the Golden Circle broke into the depot at Huntington, Indiana, and took two boxes of guns and ammunition.
July 7	When he found the Potomac River flooded, General Lee entrenched at Williamsport, Maryland. Confederate raiders under Brigadier General Morgan siezed two steamers, the *J. T. McCombs* and the *Alice Dean,* near Brandenburg, Kentucky.
July 8	The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Boonsboro, Maryland. As Brigadier General Morgan's forces moved north, Adjutant General Lazarus Noble called out the Indiana Legion and the Home-Guards from southern Indiana. The forces under Brigadier General Morgan crossed the Ohio River, entered Harrison County, and camped near Corydon, Indiana. The Secretary of War ordered Colonel Carrington to report to Governor Morton and to assist in the organization of the six-month troops and the Indiana militia.

During Morgan's raid, 65,000 Hoosier men volunteered their services. The following regiments were organized and ordered to rendezvous at Indianapolis: the One hundred and second Regiment, Benjamin M. Gregory, Commander; One hundred and third Regiment, Lawrence S. Shuber, Commander; One hundred and fourth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander; One hundred and fifth Regiment, Kline G. Shyrock, Commander; One hundred and sixth Regiment, Isaac P. Gray, Commander; One hundred and seventh Regiment, DeWitt C. Rugg, Commander, One hundred and eighth Regiment, William C. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and ninth Regiment, John R. Mahan, Commander; One hundred and tenth Regiment, Graham N. Fitch, Commander; One hundred and eleventh Regiment, Robert Conover, Commander; One hundred and twelfth Regiment, Hiram F. Braxton, Commander; One hundred and thirteenth Regiment, George Burge, Commander; and the One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Samuel Lambertson, Commander.

July 9 The Confederacy was split as Port Hudson, Louisiana, surrendered and gave the Union forces control of the Mississippi River. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Beaver Creek, Maryland. Corydon, Indiana, fell into Confederate hands as the Home-Guards were defeated by Brigadier General Morgan's forces. The raiders then moved North and entered Greenville, Palmyro, and Paoli, Indiana.

July 9-16 The following Indiana troops were engaged in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi: the Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments, and the First and Sixth Batteries of Artillery.

July 10 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Tunkstown, Maryland. General Wilcox, Commander of the district that included Indiana and Michigan, ordered his troops to southern Indiana. After sending part of his force to destroy the property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between Mitchell and Seymour, Brigadier General Morgan occupied Salem, Indiana. At this time, he decided to move East rather than go to Indianapolis. After burning the railroad depot and bridge at Vienna, Brigadier General Morgan and his raiders occupied Paris and Lexington, Indiana. The One hundred and second, One hundred and third, One hundred and fourth, One hundred and fifth, One hundred and sixth, One hundred and seventh, One hundred and eighth, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twelfth, One hundred and thirteenth, and One hundred and fourteenth Regiments were mustered into Federal service.

July 11 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the action at the Battle of Williamsport, Maryland. When Brigadier General Morgan reached Vernon and found two regiments of the Indiana Legion waiting, he moved eastward to Dupont. Colonel James G. Jones, Forty-second Regiment, became the Commander of Camp Carrington. Brigadier General Carrington was in charge of all Indiana troops. He ordered troops arriving in Indianapolis to report to Camp Carrington for organization.

July 12 At Versailles, Indiana, Brigadier General Morgan captured three hundred militia and confiscated $5,000.00 from the Ripley County treasury. Troops under Colonel Gavin engaged Confederate raiders under Colonel Basil W. Duke near Sunmon, Indiana.

July 13 Morgan's Indiana raid ended as he rode east out of Harrison, Ohio, on the Indiana-Ohio border; at the same time, the Hoosier militia entered the town from the west.

July 14 General Lee completed his withdrawal across the Potomac River. Rebel Major General Henry Heth fought a rear-guard action at Falling Waters, Maryland; the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the battle. Governor Morton offered to Governor David Tod of Ohio the services of six

	thousand Indiana troops to aid in the pursuit of General Morgan.
July 15	Four companies of the One hundred and sixth Regiment, Colonel Gray, Commander; the One hundred and tenth Regiment, Colonel Felix W. Graham, Commander; and the One hundred and eleventh Regiment, Colonel Conover, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service. Fifty preachers in Indianapolis organized a company called the "Independent Minute Men."
July 16	Governor Morton ordered Generals Carrington, Hughes, Mansfield, and Love to organize mounted troops in southern Indiana. The One hundred and third Regiment, Colonel Shuler, Commander, and the One hundred and thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Burge, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service.
July 17	The One hundred and second Regiment, Colonel Gregory, Commander; the One hundred and ninth Regiment, Colonel Mahan, Commander; and the One hundred and twelfth Regiment, Colonel Braxton, Commander, were mustered out of the service.
July 18	The One hundred and fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander; the One hundred and fifth Regiment, Colonel Shyrock, Commander; the One hundred and sixth Regiment, Colonel Gray, Commander; the One hundred and seventh Regiment, Colonel Rugg, Commander; and the One hundred and Eighth Regiment, Colonel Wilson, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service.
July 19	After an engagement at Buffington Island, Ohio, seven hundred of Brigadier General Morgan's men surrendered. The Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Buffington Island.
July 21	The One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Lambertson, Commander, was mustered out of the service.
July 22	The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Chester Gap, Virginia.

July 23	The Twentieth Regiment took part in the action at the Battle of Manassas Gap, Virginia.
July 24	The Army of Northern Virginia concentrated at Culpeper, Virginia. Eight hundred prisoners from Brigadier General Morgan's command arrived at Camp Morton.
July 26	Brigadier General Morgan and his force of 364 men were captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, by Brigadier General James M. Shackleford.
July 27	Money was confiscated from the prisoners who were former Morgan's Raiders. The money returned by General Burnside was used by citizens of Indiana and Ohio who incurred damage during the raid.
July 29	The Twentieth Battery of Artillery was ordered to take charge of the siege guns at Nashville, Tennessee.
Aug. 3	A detachment of the Sixty-third Regiment, sent to arrest deserters, was attacked by a band of Butternuts near Edinburg, Indiana; after five Butternuts were killed in the fight, the deserters were arrested.
Aug. 4	The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia.
Aug. 6	Between July 4th and August 6th, Adjutant General Noble organized more than 125 companies of the Indiana Legion; this brought the home force to a total of ten regiments with twelve companies each.
Aug. 8	Company K, Tenth Regiment, presented Major General Rosecrans with a gold-bound cross made from the pearl-like portion of a mussel found in Stone's River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Four hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Camp Morton.
Aug. 15	Major General Burnside moved toward Knoxville, Tennessee.
Aug. 16	Major General Rosecrans moved toward Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Aug. 17	The One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, Colonel John R. Mahan, Commander, and the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment, Colonel William C. Kise,

	Commander, were mustered into Federal service for six months.
Aug. 20	Brigadier General Meredith reported that the Nineteenth Regiment had only 100 men out of the 1,046 original members and 200 recruits who were fit for duty. Major General Kimball was elected President at the Democratic Convention held in Indianapolis; speeches were made by Brigadier General McClernand and Major General Kimball.
Aug. 22-24	A small force under the command of Colonel John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment, crossed the Tennessee River near Chattanooga and burned a strategic railroad bridge and broke communication between the rebel's right and left wings. The Sixteenth Battery of Artillery and the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia.
Aug. 26	The Court of Inquiry, which investigated the retreat of Major General Robert H. Milroy's command in face of the Confederate advance into Pennsylvania, convened in Washington, D. C.
Aug. 28	A detachment of the Second Battery of Artillery from Indiana fought in the Battle of Perryville.
Sept. 1	The Second Battery of Artillery was engaged in the Battle of Cotton Gap, Arkansas.
Sept. 2	Major General Burnside occupied Knoxville, Tennessee. The Sixty-fifth Regiment was a part of the first brigade to enter the city.
Sept. 4	As Major General Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee River in his advance on Chattanooga, General Bragg retreated.
Sept. 5	A crowd of approximately eight hundred armed men attended a Copperhead meeting at Rensselaer and became disorderly when one of their speakers was arrested.
Sept. 7	Federal troops occupied Fort Wagner which guarded Charleston, South Carolina.

Sept. 8	Union Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren's attack on Fort Sumter was repulsed.
Sept. 9	Federal forces entered Chattanooga, Tennessee, after General Bragg retreated into northern Georgia. Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden commanded a division of Major General Rosecran's army when it took possession of the city.
Sept. 10	Little Rock, Arkansas, was captured by Major General Frederick Steele. Eastern Tennessee came under Union control after Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was recaptured from Confederate troops without a fight. A regiment of the Invalid Corps arrived in Indianapolis from St. Louis; they rendezvoused at Camp Baker.
Sept. 11	The Thirty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments and the Fourth Battery of Artillery participated in the Battle of Day's Gap, Georgia. The One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and Seventeenth, and One hundred and eighteenth Regiments, at Camp Carrington, received new Enfield rifles.
Sept. 12	Brigadier General George D. Wagner's brigade, which included men of the Seventy-third Regiment, repulsed an attack by Major General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry near Ringgold, Georgia. There was no draft in Indiana in spite of the Federal call for troops. Although Indiana's quota for 1861-1862 was 62,942, she furnished 93,858 three-year troops, which was 28,501 more than required.
Sept. 15	The government authorized Governor Morton to raise eleven regiments and paid $300.00 to new recruits and $400.00 to veterans.
Sept. 16	The One hundred and eighteenth Regiment, George W. Jackson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for six months.
Sept. 17	Major General Rosecrans concentrated his troops near Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia. The Ninety-third Regiment took part in the Battle of Brownsville, Missouri. The One hundred and seven-

teenth Regiment, Thomas J. Brady, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for six months. Colonel Mahan, Commander of Camp Carrington, left for the field and took charge of a brigade; the One hundred and seventeenth Regiment and the Twenty-third Battery of Artillery left Indiana and joined Mahan's command. The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment left Camp Dearborn, Detroit, Michigan, where it had been stationed to prevent draft riots. The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment went to Cleveland on the steamer *Morning Star* and joined Major General Burnside's army in eastern Tennessee.

Sept. 18 Major General Longstreet's Corps arrived by rail from Virginia and reinforced General Bragg at Chickamauga. The Board of Investigation exonerated Major General Milroy of the charges based on his defense of Winchester, Virginia.

Sept. 19-20 The Federal troops under the command of Major General George H. Thomas absorbed the Confederate assaults when the Battle of Chickamauga opened. The following Indiana forces were involved in the battle: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Fifty-eighth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-second (Mounted), Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-seventh (Fourth Cavalry), Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Colonel Frederick Knefler, captured the First Virginia Battery of Longstreet's Corps.

Sept. 20 Major General Longstreet broke the Union line at Chickamauga; Major General Thomas held out long enough for Major General Rosecrans' defeated army to escape to Chattanooga. The Sixty-fifth and ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) regiments fought in the Battle of Zollicoffer, Tennessee.

Sept. 21 The following regiments were organized for three-year service: the One hundred and twentieth Regiment, Simeon Stansifer, Commander, rendezvous at Columbus; One hundred and twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), George W. Jackson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, John C. McQuiston, Commander, rendezvous at Greenburg; One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment, John F. Kibbey, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment (Tenth Cavalry), Thomas N. Pace, Commander, rendezvous at Columbus; One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment (Eleventh Cavalry), Robert R. Stewart, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry), Edward Anderson, Commander, rendezvous at Kendallville; One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Richard P. DeHart, Commander, rendezvous at Michigan City; One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, Charles Case, Commander, rendezvous at Michigan City; One hundred and thirtieth Regiment, T. N. Stilwell, Commander, rendezvous at Kokomo; and the One hundred and thirty-first Regiment (Thirteenth Cavalry), Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.

Sept. 22 Indiana's Sixty-fifth and Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Blountsville, Tennessee; many prisoners and a twenty-four pounder howitzer were captured by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Butler and a portion of the Ninetieth Regiment.

Sept. 23 General Bragg occupied Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain and began the Confederate siege of Chattanooga.

Sept. 24 Brigadier General Hooker and fifteen thousand reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac left Virginia for Chattanooga. Colonel Stewart, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment (Eleventh Cavalry), received a gold watch from the officers of the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) in which he had been a member.

Sept. 29 The Twenty-sixth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Sterling Camp, Louisiana.

Oct. 1	The One hundred and nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry), John P. C. Shanks, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years.
Oct. 2	Colonel McCook with the First Wisconsin and Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) attacked Major General Wheeler's force at Anderson's Cross Roads, Tennessee; the Confederates lost 270 men. Union troops recaptured 800 mules and some wagons taken from a Federal wagon train earlier that day.
Oct. 3	The Seventeenth Regiment and Eighteenth Battery of Artillery participated in the Battle of Thompson's Cove, Tennessee.
Oct. 4	The same forces took part in the third Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee.
Oct. 5	U. S. S. *New Ironsides* was badly damaged by the Confederate torpedo boat *David*.
Oct. 7	At the Battle of Farmington, Tennessee, the Seventeenth Regiment and Eighteenth Battery of Artillery were involved.
Oct. 8	Colonel Dunbarn left New Albany and reported to Major General Burnside; Major T. W. Fry took over his post.
Oct. 9	General Lee moved toward Bristoe Station, Virginia, and damaged the reduced Army of the Potomac.
Oct. 10	The One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and sixteenth Regiments fought in the Battle of Blue Springs, Tennessee.
Oct. 11	While the Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), was engaged in the Battle of Henderson's Mill, Tennessee, the Sixty-fifth Regiment participated in the Battle of Rheatown, Tennessee. The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs, Commander, was stationed at Folly Island, South Carolina.
Oct. 12	The Burnside Barracks, the winter quarters of the Invalid Corps in Indianapolis, was completed.
Oct. 14	The Fourteenth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia. A parade and reception

	were held in Indianapolis for Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase.
Oct. 17	Brigadier General Grant was made Supreme Commander of the Federal forces in the West. The fifth Federal Government call for troops was for 300,000 three-year men. The Seventy-first Regiment captured six rebel guerrillas near Mount Sterling, Kentucky.
Oct. 18	After Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Brigadier General Grant met in Indianapolis, they left for Louisville via railroad. The Seventeenth Battery of Artillery fought in the battle at Charleston, Virginia.
Oct. 19	At Chattanooga, Major General Thomas replaced Major General Rosecrans as the Commander of the Union Army of the Cumberland. One hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Camp Morton from Chattanooga. Colonel Baker was in charge of recruiting in Indiana.
Oct. 21	The Eleventh Regiment took part in the Battle of Opelousas, Louisiana.
Oct. 23	Brigadier General Grant arrived at Chattanooga and took personal command of the Union's defensive forces. The members of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments who had been on guard duty at Camp Morton left for Tennessee.
Oct. 25	The Second Battery Artillery participated in the Battle of Buffalo Mountain in the Indian Territory.
Oct. 27	Major General William F. Smith opened the "Cracker Line" supply route into Chattanooga. The Sixth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Brown's Ferry, Tennessee. A six-company battalion of the Invalid Corps took over the responsibility of guarding the prisoners at Camp Morton.
Nov. 1	The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Philamont, Virginia.
Nov. 2	The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Union, Virginia. The Seventh Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Ashby's Gap, Virginia. During a mass meeting in Shelbyville, Indiana, it was decided to issue a bounty of $100.00 to each volunteer from that area.

Nov. 3	While the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Upperville, Virginia, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Sixtieth, and Sixty-seventh Regiments were involved in the Battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana; two hundred men of the Sixty-seventh Regiment were captured.
Nov. 4	Major General Longstreet's troops were detached from General Bragg in order to attack Major General Burnside at Knoxville. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Barber's Cross Roads, Virginia.
Nov. 6	Dr. J. P. Miller, who was recruiting for the First Colored Michigan Regiment, addressed a war meeting at the African M. E. Church in Indianapolis.
Nov. 7	The Eightieth Regiment and the Fifteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Kingston, Tennessee. The Sixteenth and Forty-fifth (Left Wing, Third Cavalry) Regiments engaged the rebels at Rogersville, Tennessee. Brigadier General Charles Cruft assumed command of Major General John M. Palmer's division of the Army of the Cumberland.
Nov. 10	After the indecisive Bristoe Campaign, General Lee withdrew to a line on the Rapidan River.
Nov. 11	The Sixteenth Battery Artillery participated in the Battle of Snicker's Gap, Virginia.
Nov. 16	The Fifteenth and Twenty-six Batteries of Artillery were involved in the Battles of Campbell's Station and Concord, Tennessee. Governor Morton and a group of Indiana citizens attended the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
Nov. 17	The Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry) Regiment and the Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Batteries of Artillery took part in the defense of Knoxville, Tennessee.
Nov. 19	President Lincoln delivered the "Gettysburg Address." Indiana regiments with the Army of the Potomac sent a commissioned officer and two privates from each company to Indiana to enlist new volunteers.

Ladies of Indianapolis held a three day festival for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Fund.

Nov. 20 Major General Sherman arrived at Chattanooga with reinforcements from the Army of the Tennessee. Governor Morton and J. W. Monfort made arrangements to send supplies to Hoosier soldiers in rebel prisons; supplies were sent to City Point and distributed from there.

Nov. 23 Brigadier General Thomas opened the Battle of Chattanooga by taking Orchard Knob in front of Missionary Ridge. Governor Morton urged Indiana citizens to fill the ranks of the new regiments so that Indiana could avoid drafting men.

Nov. 24 Brigadier General Hooker's troops gained possession of Lookout Mountain from the forces of General Bragg. Major General Sherman crossed the Tennessee River and attacked the opposite end of General Bragg's Missionary Ridge line. The Ninth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth Battery Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Lookout Mountain.

Nov. 25 Major General Sherman's attack on General Bragg's right was halted; Brigadier General Thomas' Army of the Cumberland charged up Missionary Ridge and routed the Confederates. The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing, Third Cavalry), Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats convened in Chicago, Illinois; Major General McClernand was appointed president and Judge Loverin was appointed chairman of the Platform Committee.

Nov. 26 Major General Meade crossed the Rapidan River and probed the army of northern Virginia's defenses along Mine Run west of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Nov. 27 Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and One hundredth Regiments were involved in the Battle of Graysville, Georgia; the Eighty-eighth Regiment also took part in the Battle of Ringgold, Georgia. The Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Fort Esperanza, Texas. Brigadier General Morgan escaped from the Ohio State Penitentiary.

Nov. 28 Recruiters from the Forty-first (Second Cavalry) were in Indiana.

Nov. 29 Major General Longstreet unsuccessfully attacked Fort Sanders which guarded Knoxville.

Nov. 30 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments fought in the Battle of Mine Run, Virginia. Newton County, Indiana, filled its quota of volunteers.

Nov. 31 The Seventy-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Mooresville, Alabama.

Dec. 1 General Bragg left the Army of Tennessee and became Military Advisor to President Davis. Major General Meade withdrew the Army of the Potomac into winter quarters at Culpeper, Virginia, after ne found that General Lee's Mine Run defenses were too strong.

Dec. 2 The Sixty-fifth, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry), One hundred and sixteenth, and one hundred and eighteenth Regiments were involved in the Battle of Walker's Ford, Tennessee. The Eighty-ninth Regiment presented Colonel Charles D. Murray with a horse and equipment at Memphis, Tennessee.

Dec. 3 The Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Troops, Charles S. Russell, Commander, was organized for three years. Captain James A. Stretch, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiment, brought the regiment's flag, damaged in the Battle of Rheatown, Tennessee, to Indianapolis; it was placed in the trophy room of the Indiana State Library.

Dec. 4 After he ended the siege of Knoxville, Major General Longstreet retreated toward southwestern Virginia. The One hundred and nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry) Regiment left Indianapolis for the field. Seventy-five prisoners arrived at Camp Morton. Governor Morton and Brigadier General Carrington spoke at a war meeting in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall.

Dec. 5 The Thirty-fourth Regiment was stationed at Vermillionville, Louisiana. Three hundred uniforms, blankets, and tents were shipped from the Quartermaster's Department to Hoosier prisoners at Belle Island, Virginia.

Dec. 7 Schuyler Colfax was elected Speaker of the United State House of Representatives.

Dec. 8 President Lincoln proposed a reconstruction policy which would have restored the seceded states to the Union when one-tenth of the 1860 voters had formed a loyal government. The Reverend William Revels and Mr. Silas Shucraft were authorized to recruit at large throughout the state for the Colored Battalion. The Fifty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Fielding Mansfield, Commander, returned to Indianapolis from New Orleans, Louisiana, and were mustered out of Federal service.

Dec. 12 The Ninth Regiment, Colonel Isaac C. B. Suman, Commander, re-enlisted for three years.

Dec. 14 The Sixty-fifth, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry), and the One hundred and seventeenth Regiments, and the Twenty-fourth Battery Artillery took part in the Battle of Bean Station, Tennessee.

Dec. 15 The Sixty-fifth Regiment fought in the Battles of Powder Spring's, and Skaggs Mills, Tennessee.

Dec. 16 Brigadier General Foster was assigned the command of the forces of North End Folly Island, South Carolina. Recruiting details from the Twelfth, Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments in Sherman's corps reported to the Adjutant General of

Indiana. Twenty-seven men were mustered into service as part of the Colored Battalion; each man received $100.00 bounty.

Dec. 17 More than fifty men enlisted in the Colored Battalion.

Dec. 19 A detail of twelve officers from the Forty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Iberia, Louisiana, arrived in Indianapolis and recruited new members.

Dec. 23 Under orders from the War Department, General Moret arrived in Indianapolis and took charge of the draft rendezvous.

Dec. 24 Indiana was allowed to form a brigade of all Hoosier men; Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey was ordered by Brigadier General Grant to organize the new Indiana regiments into brigades and divisions.

Dec. 29 The Forty-first (Second Cavalry) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Talbott's Station, Tennessee.

A CHRONOLOGY OF INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR 1864

Jan. 1 The Twenty-ninth Regiment re-enlisted for duty.

Jan. 3 The Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment, Colonel B. F. Mullen, Commander, and the Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis for the thirty-days furlough given to re-enlisted volunteers.

Jan. 4 A reception was held, at the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, for the Thirty-fifth Regiment. In behalf of the city and state, Governor Morton welcomed the regiment home and paid a high compliment to their bravery on many a bloody field and their patriotism in re-enlisting for the further prosecution of the war.

Jan. 5 General Charles Cruft, enroute to his command in Georgia, arrived in Indianapolis from Terre Haute where he had been on a visit with his family.

Jan. 8 Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana and former Secretary of the Interior, died.

Jan. 9 Indiana successfully met her quota of the President's call for troops by volunteers; hence, a draft was avoided. Over eighteen thousand men answered the call leaving a surplus of over two thousand to apply on the next call. Four hundred convalescents, members of the One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and seventeenth, and One hundred and eighteenth (six-month) men, arrived in Indianapolis from Camp Nelson and were furloughed home. A company of one hundred men for the Eleventh Cavalry Regiment arrived from Shelby County and went into camp.

Jan. 11 The gallant Twenty-ninth Regiment, Colonel John F. Miller, Commander, of the re-enlisted veterans arrived in Indianapolis; after marching to the Soldiers' Home, they received a substantial breakfast. According to Colonel Dunn, the Twenty-ninth Regiment during extreme cold weather traveled on hog cars from Nashville to Louisville. Colonel James R. Slack received intelligence of the re-enlistment of his regiment, the Forty-seventh, which was on its way home from New Orleans.

Jan. 12 The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment, Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth Infantry Regiments, and the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery fought in the Battles of Mossy Creek, Tennessee. During a large welcoming reception held in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, Governor Morton spoke honoring the Twenty-ninth Regiment for services rendered to their country and state. The Thirty-eighth Regiment, from the Army of the Cumberland, rendezvoused at New Albany and were furloughed home from that place. Colonel B. F. Scribner, Commander, Thirty-eighth Regiment was in Indianapolis January 11, 1864. Governor Morton made arrangements to have hot coffee furnished to all the regiments that arrived at Jeffersonville.

Jan. 13 From New York:

> At a full meeting of the Democratic National Committee held January 12, 1864, it was unanimously

voted to hold the National Convention at Chicago on July 4, 1864.

The Seventeenth (Wilder's Brigade) Regiment re-enlisted and were sent home on furlough.

Jan. 14 Brigadier General Nathan Kimball returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, in pursuance of orders from the War Department.

Jan. 15 The Thirty-second (First German) Regiment, Colonel Michael Gooding, Commander, re-enlisted while on duty near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Jan. 16 Four Cavalry Regiments, the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, stationed at Indianapolis were organized and officers were appointed.

Jan. 17 The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Dandridge, Tennessee. After suffering a great loss at the Battle of Gettysburg, the Nineteenth Regiment re-enlisted and left for Indianapolis to recruit additional men for their regiment.

Jan. 18 A large reception was held at the Indianapolis Masonic Hall for the re-enlisted veterans of the Nineteenth Regiment, Colonel Williams, Commander. Governor Morton and General Solomon Meredith addressed the veterans paying tribute to the patriotic performances of the Nineteenth Regiment on many battlefields of the war. The Thirty-first Regiment, with the Army of the Cumberland, Colonel John T. Smith, Commander, re-enlisted and started home.

Jan. 20 Recruits of the Twenty-first Regiment, Lieutenant Hughes, Commander, with a detachment of forty men left Indianapolis and joined the regiment at New Orleans.

Jan. 25 The One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and eighteenth Regiments, and the Twenty-third Battery of Light Artillery were among the troops, under the command of Colonel Mahan, defending the Cumberland Gap. Colonel Shuler was sent to East

Tennessee to attend to all the interests of Indiana soldiers in that department. His endeavor, if possible, was to procure the return of the six-months troops before they were mustered out, to remain there until they were ready to return, and to accompany them home. Colonels John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment; Benjamin J. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Regiment; Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Regiment; and William Grose, Seventy-sixth Regiment were promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Each of these officers commanded a brigade for two years and were the four senior Colonels of Indiana.

Jan. 26 The Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, and Forty-fourth Regiments returned home and were greeted in Indianapolis with a tremendous welcoming celebration. The regiments were honored by Governor Morton and others at a large program at the State House Square.

Jan. 28 The House Committee on Ways and Means drafted a Bill of Appropriation which provided $2,000,000.00 for the payment of Minute-men militia raised in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee to expell guerrillas. The re-enlisted veterans of the Forty-second Regiment returned home and were honored with a speech by Governor Morton at the Metropolitan Hall in Indianapolis.

Jan. 30 President Lincoln issued a call for another 300,000 three-year troops. The Thirty-first Regiment returned home and were honored in Indianapolis with an afternoon welcoming reception at which Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke.

Feb. 1 The Thirty-first Regiment left for Terre Haute, their place of rendezvous, where a reception and welcome was given them. The Court of Inquiry in the case of General T. T. Crittenden of Indiana convened at Louisville, Kentucky; General Crittenden was accused of misconduct of his corps at Chickamauga.

Feb. 2 The Tenth Cavalry Regiment was mustered into the Federal service for three years.

Feb. 3 The Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments left Stevenson, Alabama, enroute to Indianapolis for their re-enlistment furloughs.

Feb. 5 One hundred and fourteen recruits for old regiments left Indianapolis for the field via the Jeffersonville Railroad.

Feb. 7 The Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundred and seventeenth Regiments arrived home in Indianapolis.

Feb. 8 The One hundred and seventeenth Regiment returned their arms to the government before they were mustered out of the service.

Feb. 9 A large reception was held to welcome home the Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundred and seventeenth Regiments; they paraded to the State House and were officially welcomed home by General Carrington.

Feb. 10 The Colored Battalion at Camp Fremont was drilled daily by their Commander, Colonel Charles Russell, under which they rapidly acquired the discipline and qualities of soldiers. The One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, six-months men, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The Fourteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Morton's Ford, Virginia.

Feb. 12 The Twenty-second Regiment arrived in Indianapolis for its re-enlistment furlough.

Feb. 13 A reception was held for the Twenty-second and One hundred and fifteenth Regiments.

Feb. 17 The Confederate submarine *Hunley* sunk the U. S. S. *Housatonic.* General Jefferson C. Davis arrived in Indianapolis from Chattanooga for a short leave. Colonel Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Regiment, escaped from Libby Prison and arrived safely inside Union lines.

Feb. 18 Colonel Dobbs, with the veterans and recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment, left for the field in front of Charleston, South Carolina. The furloughs of the Twenty-ninth Regiment expired and the men gathered at Camp Carrington.

Feb. 19 The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Egypt Station, Mississippi. The Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment left for the field. The Twenty-first, Forty-seventh, and one hundred and eighteenth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis on their re-enlistment furloughs; the citizens of the city honored them with a large welcoming reception.

Feb. 20 Union forces under Brigadier General Truman Seymour were defeated at the Battle of Olustee, Florida.

Feb. 21 The Twenty-seventh Regiment arrived home; they were honored with a grand reception and dinner.

Feb. 22 Confederate Cavalry under the command of Forrest defeated Brigadier General William Sooy Smith's Cavalry at Okalona, Mississippi. The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Okalona, Mississippi. It was rumored that John Morgan had crossed the Tennessee River with ten thousand men and was headed for a raid across the Ohio. The Nineteenth Regiment rendezvoused in Indianapolis and prepared to leave for the field. A company of the Ninety-first Regiment, Lieutenant Wise, Commander, drove back a large Confederate Cavalry force near Cumberland Gap; the rest of the Union force was captured. The court martial which reviewed the cases of Generals McCook and Crittenden adjourned after both men were vindicated of the charges brought against them.

Feb. 23 The Unconditioned Union Party met in a grand convention in Indianapolis and nominated the following state ticket: Oliver P. Morton—Governor, Nathan Kimball—Lieutenant Governor, Nelson Tressler—Secretary of State, T. B. McCarty—State Auditor, John I. Morrison—State Treasurer, B. E. Williamson—Attorney General, and Professor G. W. Hoss—Superintendent of Public Instruction. The important dignitaries called upon to address the convention were: Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Brough of Ohio, and Governor Morton of Indiana.

Feb. 24 The Nineteenth Regiment left Indianapolis and rejoined the Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock River.

Feb. 25	The One hundred and eighteenth Regiment was at Camp Carrington and the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment was at the West Market House; they were paid and mustered out of service.
Feb. 26	The Ninth Regiment left for the field and took about 125 recruits with them; they traveled to Knoxville, Tennessee.
Feb. 27	The Twenty-ninth Regiment, Major Weitzes, Commander, left the city for Knoxville, Tennessee, via the Cincinnati train.
Feb. 29	The Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-first Veteran Regiments received their marching orders and prepared to leave for the field. The veterans of the Fortieth and Fifty-first Regiments arrived in Indianapolis; a grand reception was held for them.
March 1	The Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, One hundred and twentieth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Cavalry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for three years. The Fifty-second Regiment, under the command of Major Strickland, was stationed at Fort Pillow for eighteen months. At the time of the formation of Sherman's Expedition, the Fifty-second joined Sherman in his march through Mississippi and Alabama. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Fortieth and Fifty-first Regiments. The One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and seventeenth, six-months men, were paid and mustered out of the service.
March 2	General Nathan Kimball, the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, was in charge of the election held in Arkansas in March, 1864.
March 3	A Union Cavalry raid on Richmond led by Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick and Colonel Ulric Dahlgren failed; Dahlgren was killed and incriminated in an assassination plot against Jefferson Davis. The Seventeenth and Forty-second Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and prepared to leave for the field. The Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furloughs.

March 4	Sherman's troops returned to Vicksburg after a month-long damaging raid on Meridian, Mississippi. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Regiments.
March 6	The Fourth Cavalry captured sixty rebels in a skirmish at Chilahavee Mountain, Tennessee.
March 7	Brigadier General Hascall and his staff, from Knoxville, Tennessee, and Colonel Benjamin Spooner of the Ninety-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis.
March 8	The Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. After rendezvousing at Terre Haute, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment, composed of two companies from Lafayette, three from Terre Haute, and five from Vincennes arrived at Camp Carrington.
March 9	The Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel J. T. Smith, Commander, arrived from Terre Haute and awaited transportation to the field.
March 10	The One hundred and twenty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. The Seventeenth Regiment left from Indianapolis for the field and took over five hundred new recruits with them. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Twentieth Regiment and the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery. Many of the returned veterans took Governor Morton's advice and got married; they had no trouble finding wives.
March 12	Grant, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, became General in Chief of the Armies of the United States. Having been summoned by the Secretary of War, Major General Lew Wallace arrived in Washington; it was reported that he would command the Middle Department with headquarters in Baltimore. The One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. Colonel Edward McCook, Second Cavalry, and commanding officer of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, arrived in Indianapolis with two

captured rebel battle flags. The flags captured from the Eighth Alabama and the Fourth Georgia Regiments were presented to Governor Morton and were placed in the trophy room in the capitol.

March 14 The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Fort DeRussey, Louisiana: Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery.

March 15 Porter's Union flotilla reached Alexandria, Louisiana, to spearhead the Red River Campaign.

March 16 General Hovey led six new infantry regiments to Nashville, Tennessee.

March 18 Sherman assumed command of the principal Union armies in the West. The Fifty-second Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Cairo and began their reenlistment furlough. The One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments were encamped at Louisville, Kentucky, where they awaited the arrival of the other four new regiments. The six new regiments were brigaded in General Hovey's division. The One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years.

March 19 General Burnside visited Indianapolis and inspected the troops of the Colored Battalion. The Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth Regiments left for the field.

March 21 The Eighteenth Infantry Regiment and the Ninth Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Henderson's Hill, Louisiana. The Twenty-third and the Fifty-third Regiments arrived in New Albany and were welcomed by General Carrington.

March 22 Frederick Steele advanced from Little Rock, Arkansas, and joined the Union Red River Campaign.

March 24 The Colored Battalion paraded through the streets of Indianapolis. The One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Richard P. DeHart, Commander, traveled through Indianapolis from Michigan City on its way to the front.

March 25	Nathaniel P. Banks assumed command of the Red River Campaign.
March 26	The Thirty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from the Army of the Cumberland and began their re-enlistment furlough.
March 28	The citizens of Indianapolis gave a large ovation and reception for the Thirty-third Regiment.
March 30	The Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis from Cairo and began their reenlistment furloughs. The Forty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis to return to the field in the Department of the Gulf. The ladies of Lafayette, in a patriotic ceremony, presented a beautiful battle flag to the Twentieth Regiment.
March 31	The citizens of Indianapolis held a grand reception for the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments. The Twenty-seventh Regiment and several hundred new recruits left for the field with the Army of the Potomac.
April 1	The Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery) Regiment, Colonel John A. Keith, Commander, left for the field. In a ceremony at Camp Carrington, the citizens of Indianapolis presented the Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Wilder, Commander, with a beautiful battle flag.
April 2	The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Teree Noir Creek, Arkansas. The Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Wilder, Commander, left for the field. The Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Gelser, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis.
April 4	The citizens of Indianapolis held a grand reception in honor of the returned veterans of the Sixieth Regiment.
April 6	General Hovey's Division left Nashville and marched across the country to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Colonels Barker, One hundred and twentieth Regiment, and McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, were assigned to the command of the brigades

	which consisted of all the new infantry regiments from Indiana and a few other states. Governor Morton appointed Lieutenant Colonel William M. Wilds to succeed Michael Gooding who resigned as Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Thirty-ninth Volunteers, Colonel James Blake, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Louisville, Kentucky.
April 7	Major General Philip H. Sheridian was assigned the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.
April 8	At Sabine Crossroad, Louisiana, Confederate Major General Richard Taylor blocked Banks advance on Shreveport and halted the Red River campaign. The Sixteenth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiments; Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery) Regiment; and the First Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana.
April 9	The Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. The Fifty-first Regiment left for the field via Louisville, Kentucky.
April 10	The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment was involved in the defense of Suffolk, Virginia.
April 11	The Fifty-eighth Regiment and the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery left for the field.
April 12	Nathan B. Forrest captured Fort Pillow, Tennessee, and was accused of the massacre of Federal Negro troops. General Solomon Meredith relieved General Paine who was commanding the District of Western Kentucky.
April 13	The Fortieth Veteran Regiment, Colonel Blake, Commander, left Indianapolis for the field. The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton suffered from an epidemic of pneumonia; the mortality rate of the prisoners was high from the disease. Brigadier General Nathan Kimball declined the nomination for Lieutenant Gov-

	ernor on the Union State Ticket; Colonel John Coburn, Thirty-third Regiment, was mentioned as a possible replacement.
April 15	The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighty-third Regiment at Larkinsville, Alabama, made Colonel Spooner, Commander of the Eighty-third Regiment, a present of a beautiful sword, sash, and belt. The sword was presented with a speech by Sergeant Somerville after which Colonel Spooner responded with an appropriate and patriotic address.
April 16	The Sixth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Commander, arrived at the Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis. Judge D. S. Gooding addressed a large Union meeting held in Franklin.
April 17	Grant halted prisoner exchange which increased the Confederate manpower shortage. The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Red Mound, Arkansas. The Forty-third and the Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Camden, Arkansas.
April 18	The Eighth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough; a welcoming reception was held in their honor.
April 19	The C. S. S. ram *Albermarle* attacked a Federal squadron in North Carolina and sank the U. S. S. *Southfield.* Governor Morton left Indianapolis for Washington. The Twentieth Regiment left Indianapolis for the Army of the Potomac.
April 20	The Twenty-eighth Colored Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. One hundred and fourteen men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Major Headington, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The following promotions were approved by Governor Morton: Lieutenant Colonel H. Tripp—Colonel, Sixth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Dunn—Colonel, Twenty-ninth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Roger Martin—Colonel, Sixty-sixth Regiment; and Lieu-

tenant Colonel William O'Brien—Colonel, Seventy-fifth Regiment.

April 21 Brigadier General Willich passed through Indianapolis during his travels from Ohio to the Army of the Cumberland. He visited Camp Carrington, the rendezvous of his old regiment, the Thirty-second (First German) Regiment. Four citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, arrived in Indianapolis, under orders of Governor Carney of Kansas, to verify or denounce the identification of the prisoner at the Soldiers' Home. They interviewed the prisoner and were entirely satisfied that he was not Quantrill but rather a man named Burgess, a native of Todd County, Kentucky.

April 23 The Fifty-second Regiment and a large number of recruits left for the field to return to their old division. Governor Morton called for twenty thousand volunteers to perform military services for the state for one hundred days. The men were armed, clothed, and subsisted by the United States Government but were paid no bounty. The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment, Samuel C. Vance, Commander; One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, Robert N. Hudson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander; One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment, William C. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment, John W. Foster, Commander; One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Edward J. Robinson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, James H. Drannon, Commander; and the One hundred and thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, were organized for one hundred days service. Their place of rendezvous was Indianapolis.

April 25 Brigadier General Nathaniel P. Banks retired to Alexandria, Louisiana. A large war meeting was held at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis regarding Governor Morton's call for twenty thousand One Hundred Day Volunteers; speeches were given by Colonels Streight and Colburn.

April 26 The Union State Central Committee appointed Colonel Conrad Baker of Vanderburg County, Commander, First Cavalry, as the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor after the declination of General Nathan Kimball. The list of Congressional candidates in each district for the Fall elections grew so large that run-off elections were necessary; nearly every district had five or six announced candidates.

April 28 A grand parade and rally was held in Indianapolis to support the Governor's call for the One Hundred Day Volunteers. Several hundred men volunteered for duty.

April 29 Major General W. J. T. Dana arrived in Indianapolis on orders from the War Department. He inspected the cavalry regiments and hurried all available troops to the field. The Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years.

April 30 Frederick Steele, defeated by the Confederates at Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, was forced to withdraw to Little Rock, Arkansas. The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, which prepared to return to New Orleans, and the Thirty-third Regiment, which prepared to return to Chattanooga, arrived in Indianapolis and were camped at Camp Carrington.

May 2 In response to Governor Morton's call, most of the Indiana Legion regiments volunteered for One Hundred Days service.

May 3 The Thirty-third Regiment left Indianapolis to return to the field at Chattanooga.

May 4 Grant crossed the Rapidan River and attacked Lee. The newly recruited cavalry regiments stationed at Indianapolis, Columbus, and Kendallville were sent to the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga.

May 5 The armies of Grant and Lee collided in the Wilderness and fought an indecisive battle. Butler's Army of the James left Fort Monroe and attacked Petersburg and Richmond. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Craig's Meeting House, Virginia. Three members of the Tenth Cavalry Regiment were killed and sixty-one injured when their train crashed head on with another locomotive near Gallatin, Tennessee. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.

May 6 Longstreet's arrival halted Grant's offensive in the Wilderness. Rebel counterattacks pushed in both Union flanks; in the fighting Longstreet was wounded by his own men. Sherman opened the Atlantic Campaign against Johnston's Army of the Tennessee.

May 7 Grant resumed his offensive despite the Wilderness defeat and raced Lee for the Spotsylvania Court House. The Sixth, Ninth, Twenty-second, Forty-eighth, and Eighty-fourth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Tunnel Hill, Georgia. The Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments and the First, Third, and Ninth Indiana Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Moore's Plantation, Louisiana. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Wathel Junction, Virginia. The Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments left Indianapolis for New Orleans to return to the field.

May 8-10 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments, and the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia. The Seventh, Ninth, and the Nineteenth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia. Indiana troops involved in the Battle of Buzzard's Roost Gap, Georgia, were: Tenth, Twelfth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Regiments; Eighth Cavalry Regiment; and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery.

May 9 The Army of northern Virginia entrenched at Spotsylvania. Union Major General John Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter. Major General Philip H. Sheridan launched a heavy Union Cavalry on Richmond. Sherman's first attempt to flank Johnston at

Dalton, Georgia, failed. By order of the War Department, Camp Morton was repaired and made capable of accommodating five thousand prisoners; Colonel Stevens, Commandant of the U. R. Corps at Burnside Barracks, attended to the work. The twenty-second, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Rocky Ridge, Georgia. The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment and the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Varnell's Station, Georgia. Several companies of One Hundred Day Volunteers arrived in Indianapolis.

May 10 Grant's attack on Lee's Spotsylvania lines were repulsed. Butler withdrew to Bermuda Hundred after an abortive sortie toward Petersburg, Virginia. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Chester's Station, Virginia.

May 10-12 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Po River, Virginia.

May 11 Rebel cavalry halted Sheridan's Richmond raid at Yellow Tavern; JEB Stuart was mortally wounded. The Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Colonel Harrison, Commander, left Camp Carrington and joined the Army of the Cumberland.

May 12 After a day-long fight at the "Bloody Angle," Lee mended the break in his Spotsylvania lines. Butler attacked the Richmond defenses at Drewry's Bluff on the James River. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Meadow Ridge, Virginia. Governor Morton received a message from Isaac Monfort, Indiana Military Agent in Washington, which concerned the loss suffered by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments in the battles in the Wilderness, Virginia. Colonel Williams, Nineteenth Regiment, was killed; the regiment suffered 14 killed, 73 wounded, and 19 missing. The Twentieth Regiment had 4 officers wounded, 20 men killed and 120 men wounded. The Twentieth Regiment captured the flags of the Fifty-fifth Virginia and the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiments.

May 13 Johnston withdrew from Dalton to Resaca, Georgia. Porter's flotilla safely passed the rapids at Alexandria. Banks continued his withdrawal from the Red River Campaign. There were nearly four thousand One Hundred Day men in camp at Indianapolis.

May 15 Sherman resumed his flanking movement and forced Johnston to abandon Resaca. Indiana troops who participated in the Battle of Resaca, Georgia, were: Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery. Major General John C. Breckinridge defeated Major General Franz Sigel at New Market, Virginia, which halted the Union Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Major General Robert H. Milroy traveled through Indianapolis on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, and took command of all One Hundred Day men sent there.

May 16 Beauregard drove Butler from Drewry's Bluff back into the Bermuda Hundred defenses.

May 17 Grant continued his effort to flank Lee at Spotsylvania. The Seventeenth and Twenty-second Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Rome, Georgia. The One hundred and thirty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into service for one hundred days.

May 18 The Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiment and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana. The Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiment took part in the Battle of Bayou Delloise, Louisiana. The One hundred and thirty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.

May 19 The rebel attack under Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell at Spotsylvania failed. Johnston was flanked out of his Cassville, Georgia, defensive line. The Ninth, Thirty-third, Seventieth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-seventh, and One hundred and first Infantry Regiments, Fifth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery, and the Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment participated in the Battle of Cassville, Georgia. Word was received that Colonel George W. Leonard, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died May 14, 1864, while leading his regiment in the engagement of General Sherman's Army.

May 20 Grant left his Spotsylvania lines in an attempt to flank Lee. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Foster's Farm, Virginia. Sixty-seven re-enlisted men of the Fourteenth Battery arrived in Indianapolis direct from Memphis and began their thirty-day furlough. The One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, Colonel Hudson, Commander of the One Hundred Days Volunteers, left for the field. The policemen at Indianapolis presented Lieutenant Colonel Cramer of the City Regiment of One Hundred Days Volunteers with a beautiful sword and belt.

May 21 The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment left for the field at Nashville, Tennessee. Eight companies of One Hundred Days men arrived at Camp Carrington from the First, Third, Ninth, and Eleventh Districts.

May 23 The One hundred and thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.

May 24 Grant found Lee's new defensive position at the North Anna River too strong; Sheridan rejoined Grant.

May 25 A four day fight between Johnston and Sherman opened at New Hope Church, Georgia. Indiana troops who took part in the battle were: Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Fortieth, Forty-seventh, Seventieth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-first, Ninety-seventh, One hundredth, and One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry Regiments and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of North Anna River, Virginia. The One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for one hundred days. Six hundred rebel prisoners from Sherman's Army arrived in Indianapolis; they were confined in Camp Morton. The commandant was ordered to prepare for one thousand more rebel prisoners.

May 20 The One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander, of One Hundred Day Volunteers, left for the field. The young ladies of the Greensburg Female Academy presented the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment with a beautiful flag.

May 27 The Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, One hundredth, One Hundred and first, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Dallas, Georgia. The One hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Colonel W. C. Wilson, Commander, left for the field in the South. The Eighth Regiment and the Seventeenth Battery rendezvoused at Camp Carrington and prepared to leave for the field. The One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and thirty-eighth Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal Service for one hundred days.

May 28 Grant and Lee began a four-day skirmish along Totopotomoy Creek, Virginia. General Carrington was

	appointed Commander of the District of Indiana, with headquarters in Indianapolis. The One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel E. J. Robinson, Commander, left for the field from Indianapolis. The citizens of Indiana gave the Eighth Regiment a gala welcoming reception. After the reception, the Eighth Regiment returned to the field. Verification was received of the report of the death of Colonel Ira G. Grover, Seventh Regiment, during the Battle of the Wilderness.
May 29	The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Shannon, Commander, left Indianapolis for the field at Nashville, Tennessee.
May 30-31	The Seventh Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Bethesda Church, Virginia. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia.
June 1	Lee began to entrench at Cold Harbor, Virginia; Grant took up a position facing him.
June 3	Grant was severely repulsed in the Cold Harbor assault. The Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and the Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Salem Church, Virginia.
June 4	Johnston shifted his lines to Lost Pine and Brush Mountains to check Sherman's advance. The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Washburn, Commander, arrived in Indiana and began their re-enlistment furloughs.
June 6	The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment was stationed at Stevenson, Alabama. The citizens of Indianapolis gave a grand reception and dinner to the veterans of the Eighteenth Regiment; speeches were given by Governor Morton, Mayor Caven, and Colonel Washburn.
June 7	The War Department gave the State of Indiana credit for 122,410 three-year volunteers, and charged her with her quota under all calls, 110,923 men, which

left a credit to the state over all calls of 11,437 men. The state was entitled to a further credit of approximately three thousand re-enlisted veterans not included in the above account.

June 8 The Republican National Convention, which met at Baltimore, nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson, a war Democrat, for Vice President. The One hundred and thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.

June 10 The Ninety-third Infantry Regiment, Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment, and the Sixth and Seventeenth Batteries of Light Artillery were involved in the Battle of Guntown, Mississippi. The Forty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. The Forty-third Regiment heard of Morgan's threat in Kentucky and volunteered their services to Governor Morton; they then left for Louisville.

June 11 A grand rally of Unionists was held on the State House lawn to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson; speeches were made by Governor Morton and Colonel Baker.

June 12 Sheridan abandoned his cavalry raid on the Shenandoah Valley after he was repulsed by Major General Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station, Virginia.

June 13 The second battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, and the Battle of Riddles Shop, Virginia, involved the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment. Morgan's raid into Kentucky threatened Frankfort, the capital of the state. Indiana Legion forces crossed the Ohio to help defend Kentucky.

June 14 Grant moved his army across the Peninsula and then began to cross the James River in order to attack Petersburg, Virginia. Confederate Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia. The Seventh, Twenty-second, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Big Shanty, Georgia.

June 15 Grant's advance guard under the command of William F. Smith failed to take the thinly held Petersburg line. The Battle of Golyotha Church, Georgia, involved the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments. The Fourteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of the service; one hundred and twenty re-enlisted men and recruits were transferred to the Twentieth Regiment. A reception was held for the Fourteenth Regiment.

June 16 Beauregard abandoned the Bermuda Hundred lines and repulsed the Union attacks at Petersburg. The Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments and the Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment took part in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia.

June 17 Lee's Army reoccupied the Bermuda Hundred lines before Butler could advance. The Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Seventy-fourth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Lost Mountain, Georgia. The Third Battery, Captain Cockefair, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Memphis and began their re-enlistment furloughs. The gallant Forty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Kentucky. They were given a welcoming reception.

June 18 Lee's troops arrived at the Petersburg lines and Grant opened the siege of Petersburg after further assaults failed. Union Major General David Hunter, replaced Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley and was defeated by Early at Lynchburg, Virginia.

June 19 Johnston withdrew from Pine Mountain to Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. The Confederate raider *Alabama* was sunk by the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, France.

June 21 The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment participated in the Second Battle of Upperville, Virginia. By order of General Carrington, Camp Morton, which contained approximately four thousand rebels, was completely surrounded by a strong board enclosure. This was rendered necessary by the persistant attempts by the prisoners to tunnel out. The Fifteenth Regiment, Major Frank White, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of service. All of the Fifteenth Regiment's re-enlisted veterans were transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment. The Forty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Bringhurst, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. The emergency in Kentucky passed and the regiments of the Indiana Legion which were called out to meet the threat of Morgan returned to their homes.

June 22 The Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Culps Farm House, Georgia. Eight hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Hunter at Stanton, Virginia, arrived in Indianapolis and were confined at Camp Morton.

June 23 A. P. Hill blocked Union troops who advanced on the Weldon Railroad at Petersburg. Early opened a Confederate offensive in the Shenandoah Valley. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry Regiment took part in the Battle of Nottoway Court House, Virginia.

June 24 Over two hundred of the Thirteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. A detachment of the Wilder Battery whose term of service expired arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service.

June 25 The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Roanoke Station, Virginia. The One hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander, was stationed at Decatur, Alabama. Approximately fifty rebel prisoners who belonged to Morgan's command captured in Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis and were sent to Camp Morton.

June 27 Sherman's frontal assault on Kenesaw Mountain was driven back by Johnston; Indiana troops involved were: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery.

June 28 Three hundred and sixteen hard-looking rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis and were quartered at Camp Morton along with approximately five thousand other rebels.

June 30 Governor Morton made his first address of the election campaign in his hometown of Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. Colonel Thomas Johnson, Sixty-fifth Regiment, was in Indianapolis in ill health; Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, was also in the city.

July 3 Johnston withdrew from Kenesaw Mountain to his Chattahoochee River defenses and escaped Sherman's flanking movement. The Sixth, Ninth, Seventeenth, Thirty-third, and Seventieth Regiments took part in the Battle of Marietta, Georgia.

July 4 The Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Maryland Heights, Maryland.

July 6 Early crossed the Potomac River into Maryland. Governor Morton went to Washington with business matters concerning the defense of Indiana's border. The guerrillas became bolder in their actions. General Mansfield and Colonel Frybarger left Indianapolis and conducted a tour of inspection for the Indiana Legion located in the counties bordering on the Ohio River below New Albany.

July 7	Major General Lew Wallace defeated Early's advance forces near Frederick, Maryland. The Battle of Chattohoochee River, Georgia, involved the Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments.
July 9	Johnston withdrew from the Chattahoochee River line when Sherman outflanked him and pushed toward Atlanta. Early reached Frederick, Maryland, and won a victory at Monocary.
July 10	The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Keigwin, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and began their reenlistment furlough. The citizens of Indianapolis gave them a welcoming reception.
July 11	Reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac arrived in Washington to protect the capital.
July 12	Early, after reaching the outskirts of Washington, was forced to withdraw to the Shenandoah Valley. The State Democratic Convention was held in Indianapolis and nominated Joseph E. McDonald for Governor.
July 14	Three hundred and twenty-five prisoners direct from Georgia entered upon private life at Camp Morton.
July 15	Union Major General A. J. Smith withdrew from Tupelo, Mississippi, despite a tactical victory over Forrest and Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee.
July 16	The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Washburn, Commander, received orders to join the Nineteenth Army Corps and left for City Point.
July 17	As Sherman neared Atlanta, General John Bell Hood replaced Johnston in command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee.
July 18	The Federal Government issued the sixth call for troops which called for 500,000 men for 1, 2, or 3 years enlistment.
July 19	The Ninety-first, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hun-

	dred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Decatur, Georgia.
July 20	Hood's attack on the Federals at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, was repulsed; Sherman moved to cut Atlanta's rail connections. The Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-third, Fifty-seventh, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and Ninety-first Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Georgia.
July 21	The seige of Atlanta, Georgia, began, the following Indiana troops were involved: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery.
July 22	Hood failed to turn Sherman's flank at the Battle of Atlanta; Union Major General James B. McPherson was killed.
July 23	A detachment of 104 men of the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps arrived in Indianapolis from Madison, Wisconsin, where they were stationed; they served at Camp Burnside. Steps were taken to raise Indiana's quota under the President's call for five thousand additional volunteers.

July 24 Early defeated Union troops at Kernstown in the Shenandoah Valley.

July 25 General Carrington siezed a large quantity of commissary from the Indianapolis depot and a warehouse on Washington street. The goods consisted of flour, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, and beans and were all in the original government packages. The citizens sold them at the market at rates far below their value.

July 26 The eighty-four members of the Twentieth Regiment who chose not to re-enlist arrived home and were mustered out of service. Colonel W. C. L. Taylor, Twentieth Regiment, resigned and arrived in Indianapolis.

July 27 Approximately three hundred soldiers arrived in Indianapolis from Madison and took quarters in Camp Burnside; among the men were convalescents from the hospitals in Madison transferred to the Fifth Regiment Reserve Corps on duty in Indianapolis.

July 28 Federal troops who made a feint at Richmond were repulsed at Deep Bottom, Virginia. The Eighth and Forty-seventh Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Atchafalaya, Louisiana. Hood's third attack on Sherman was broken at Azara Church, Georgia. The veterans of the Third and Ninth Batteries left for Memphis, Tennessee, under the command of Captain George R. Brown, Ninth Regiment; they joined General A. J. Smith's division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The Forty-third Regiment, Colonel McDean, Commander, rendezvoused at Camp Carrington and prepared to leave for the front.

July 29-31 The Second Battery of Light Artillery was involved in the defense of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

July 30 A Federal mine breached Lee's Petersburg lines but the rebels halted the Union breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater. Brigadier General John McCausland's rebel cavalry burned Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. George Stoneman's Union cavalry attempted to liberate Andersonville prisoners but was captured

	near Macon, Georgia, by Major General Joseph Wheeler. The traitorous actions and dealings of the organization of rebel sympathizers known as the Sons of Liberty were exposed. The name of the leaders of the order were published and made public; H. H. Dodd of Indianapolis was the Grand Commander for the District of Indiana.
July 31	The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Newman, Georgia. The Twenty-fourth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Sunshine Church, Georgia. The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Hillsboro, Georgia.
Aug. 1	Eleven regiments of one-year volunteers were called by state authorities; places of rendezvous were announced at a later date.
Aug. 2	The Twenty-third Regiment, Captain Walters, Commander, arrived and took quarters at the Soldiers Home where they waited to receive their money and be mustered out of the service. A detachment of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment, Lieutenant A. M. Golay, Commander, returned to Sherman's Army; they guarded three hundred rebel prisoners on their way to Camp Douglas near Chicago.
Aug. 3	Senator Henry S. Lane arrived in Indianapolis and began a speaking tour of the state in support of the Union State and National tickets. The One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiment was organized for one years service, Thomas J. Brady, Commander, the place of rendezvous at Indianapolis; the One hundred and forty-second Infantry Regiment was organized for one years service, J. M. Comparet, Commander, the place of rendezvous at Fort Wayne.
Aug. 4	Colonel George H. Chapman, Third Cavalry, was promoted to Brigadier General.
Aug. 5	Farragut was victorious in the Battle of Mobile Bay. The Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) and the Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiment were involved in the Battle of Fort Gaines, Arkansas.

Aug. 6 The Fiftieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. John M. Orr was appointed Colonel of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment by Governor Morton.

Aug. 7 Sheridian assumed command of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley. McCausland was defeated at Moorefield, West Virginia.

Aug. 8 Two hundred new recruits for the Seventeenth Regiment U. R. C. arrived in Indianapolis; the regiment had provost duty at the Soldiers' Home.

Aug. 9 Governor Morton toured Indiana; he was scheduled to speak at LaPorte, South Bend, Goshen, Brownstown, and Bedford.

Aug. 10 Wheeler began a month long Confederate Cavalry raid on Sherman's communication lines between Atlanta and Nashville. Major General Lew Wallace assumed command of the Eighth Army Corps in the Middle Department, General Sheridan, Commander.

Aug. 12 The Forty-sixth Regiment was sent to Kentucky by General Carrington and helped put down the guerrilla threat to the Indiana border.

Aug. 13 The Fifty-second Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Hurricane Creek, Mississippi. Governor Morton and Joseph E. McDonald, the Democratic gubernatorial candidates staged a series of debates throughout Indiana. A large Union rally was held at the Circle Park in Indianapolis, General E. Dumont was the principal speaker.

Aug. 14 Colonel S. C. Aldrick, Forty-fourth Regiment, died at his residence at Pleasant Lake, Stueben County, Indiana.

Aug. 15 The Sixty-eighth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Dalton, Georgia.

Aug. 17 Colonel Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Regiment, was killed in the engagement at Graysville, Georgia.

Aug. 18 The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment took part in the Battle of LaVavoo, Mississippi.

Aug. 19 The Seventh and Nineteenth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Yellow House. Jefferson C. Davis was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Corps in place of John M. Palmer who resigned.

Aug. 20 The Twenty-second Infantry Regiment was involved in the Battle of Red Oak Station, Georgia. The Provost Guard of Indianapolis raided the establishment of H. H. Dodd and Company and seized boxes containing 400 navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of ammunition; these arms belonged to the Sons of Liberty of which Dodd was State Commander. They also seized the Great Seal of the organization and the official list of its members.

Aug. 21 After the Battle of Globe Tavern, Grant seized the Weldon Railroad which led south from Petersburg. Forrest reached Memphis, Tennessee, on a cavalry raid.

Aug. 22 Judson Kilpatrick's five-day Union Cavalry raid failed to destroy Hood's supply line into Atlanta. Discovery of secret correspondence of rebel sympathizing Indiana Congressman Daniel Voorhees, State Auditor Joseph Ristine, and Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Joseph C. McDonald, exposed a state-wide treasonous conspiracy to raise arms and men to aid the Confederacy.

Aug. 23 The fall of Fort Morgan ensured Union control of Mobile Bay. The Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) and the Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiment were involved in the Battle of Fort Morgan, Alabama. The Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery was engaged in the Battle of Halltown, Virginia. The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Keigwin, Commander, enroute to a post in Kentucky traveled by means of the Jeffersonville Railroad.

Aug. 25 Brevet Major General Hovey was ordered to take command of the District of Indiana; during this period, General Carrington relieved General Morrell who was in charge of the draft rendezvous. The Thirty-second (German) Regiment was at Camp Carrington and awaited the expiration of their enlistment and muster out.

Aug. 26 In Indianapolis, Major General Rosecrans consulted General Hovey and General Carrington on military matters. The Forty-fifth (Third Cavalry) Regiment arrived from the Army of the Potomac and was mustered out of service.

Aug. 27 The National Democratic Convention opened in Chicago; the two most prominent candidates were General McClellan and Senator Seymour of New York.

Aug. 29 The Democrats, who met at Chicago, nominated McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President. The Democratic Party of Indiana nominated General Manson as its candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The One hundred and thirty-second, One hundred and thirty-third, One hundred and thirty-fourth, and One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiments, One Hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service; the citizens of Indianapolis gave them a large welcoming reception.

Aug. 31 The Federals cut the Macon and Western Railroad, Hood's last rail connection into Atlanta.

Sept. 1 After Sherman reached Jonesboro, south of Atlanta, Hood evacuated Atlanta. The following Indiana troops were involved in the Battle of Jonesboro: Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-Fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Left Wing Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment, and the Fifth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Batteries of Light Artillery.

Sept. 2 Sherman occupied Atlanta and Hood established a Confederate defense line at Lovejoy's Station, south of Jonesboro. The Ninth Infantry Regiment, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Lovejoy's Station, Georgia. A large Democrat rally was held at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis. Speeches were made supporting McClellan and Pendleton by Senators Hendricks and Joseph McDonald, candidate for Governor; they pledged themselves to a platform of peace at all costs. Andrew Johnson, Union candidate for Vice President, made a tour of Indiana.

Sept. 3 A large Union rally was held on the circle in Indianapolis; Ex-Governor Wright was the principal speaker. H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, was arrested and placed in jail in Indianapolis.

Sept. 4 Sherman ordered the civilians out of Atlanta. At Greenville, Tennessee, Confederate raider John Hunt Morgan was killed.

Sept. 6 Lieutenant Colonel Barnell, Captain Caven, and 180 men of the old Eleventh Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 7 The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina. At the United States Arsenal in Indianapolis, a detachment of Co. G, Seventeenth Regiment V. R. C., by order of the War Department, fired a one hundred gun salute in honor of the achievement of victories in Mobile Bay.

Sept. 8 Colonel John Coburn of Indiana had the honor of leading the march into Atlanta, a distinction which he had well earned by his distinguished gallantry. Colonel Mank, Thirty-third Regiment, was authorized by the War Department to raise seven new companies to complete his Regiment.

Sept. 9 Colonel F. W. Bennett and Captains Wingate and Garretson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in the Department of the Gulf, arrived in Indianapolis on recruiting service. Governor Morton and his Democratic opponent, Joseph McDonald, spoke in a debate at New Castle.

Sept. 10 A man believed to be the notorious Missouri guerrilla, Quantrill, was captured at the Bates House in Indianapolis.

Sept. 11 One hundred and twenty men of the Eighth Regiment, Captain Rose, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from the Department of the Gulf.

Sept. 12 The Fiftieth Regiment left for the front and renewed its acquaintance with shot and shell.

Sept. 13 Two hundred and fifty-six men of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Grover, Commander, and three hundred and sixty-two men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Cory, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. Reports of the capture of Quantrill stirred up public interest and excitement in Indiana.

Sept. 14 John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, arrived in Indianapolis and addressed a large Union meeting on the Circle. The Tenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Atlanta and were mustered out of the service.

Sept. 15 The Thirteenth and Thirtieth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Strawberry Plains, Virginia. The Sixth Battery arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of the service.

Sept. 16 The individual confined at the Soldiers' Home under suspicion of being Quantrill was identified by a gentleman from Delaware County, who had known him in Missouri. Quantrill was much agitated, trembled like a leaf, and was unable to speak.

Sept. 17 The One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiments, One Hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis. They remained at Camp Carrington until they were mustered out.

Sept. 18 The Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia.

Sept. 19	Sterling Price opened a Confederate raid on Missouri. Sheridan defeated Early at Winchester, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery and the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment were involved in the Battle of Opequan, Virginia.
Sept. 20	The Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battles of Chapin's Bluff, Virginia, and Fort Gilmore, Virginia. Two hundred and forty-three men of the gallant Twenty-sixth Regiment, Captain Logan, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. By order of Governor Morton, thirty-four guns were fired in honor of the glorious achievements of the Indiana troops in the Shenandoah Valley.
Sept. 22	Sheridan routed Early at Fisher Hill, Virginia. Indiana troops involved in the battle were: Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery.
Sept. 23	The draft was made in the districts of the state which did not fill their quotas by volunteers under the latest call for troops by President Lincoln. The following Indiana troops were involved in the Battle of New Market, Virginia: Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery. In an address to the people of Crawfordsville, Joseph McDonald, Democratic candidate for Governor, expressed his sentiments that the war should be brought to an end and not another blow struck until an effort had been made to bring about a permanent peace.
Sept. 24	The Thirtieth Regiment, Colonel Dodge, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis.
Sept. 25	A detachment of the Ninth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-first) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Sulpher Branch Trestle, Alabama.
Sept. 26	The One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Robinson, Commander, One Hundred Day Volunteers arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out

of service. Governor Morton and McDonald continued their joint addresses with a speech at Versailles.

Sept. 27 The Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, and the Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Pulaski, Tennessee. An attempt was made by some rebel prisoners in Camp Morton to escape from their confinement; they were discovered in the attemp, one was killed and two escaped. Colonel John Coburn returned to Indianapolis and resumed his private life; he was one of the most able and gallant officers of Sherman's Army.

Sept. 28 Hood crossed the Chattahoochie River and struck at Sherman's supply lines. Sherman sent Thomas to Nashville where he contained Forrest in western Tennessee. The troops at Camp Burnside were reviewed by General Hovey and Governor Morton. The Second Cavalry, Major Briggs, Commander, and the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, One hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The trial of H. H. Dodd, State Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, for treason against the state and the Union, opened in Indianapolis. The Seventieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis. Colonel Harrison, the Union candidate for Reporter of the State Supreme court, made a short speaking tour of Indiana during his brief furlough.

Sept. 29 In an attempted advance on Richmond, Grant captured Fort Harrison but was repulsed at Fort Gilmer in the Battle of New Market Heights, Virginia. The Fourth Battery returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out of service.

Oct. 1 The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment took part in the Battle of Huntsville, Alabama. The Fifty-second Infantry Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Franklin, Missouri. Noah Glass, a deputy Provost Marshall, was shot and killed in Adams County while engaged in notifying conscripts that they were drafted.

Oct. 2 The Seventy-third Infantry Regiment was involved in the Battle of Athens, Alabama. A group of two to three hundred armed men collected at Hartford, Cresford County, Indiana, for the purpose of resisting the draft; they also received accessions from Orange County. They killed one man and robbed a number of citizens. Brigadier General Jordan ordered out the Indiana Legion in Harrison and Crawford Counties.

Oct. 3 General Lewis Jordan, Commander of the Sixth Regiment Indiana Legion, retained only the Crawford County men who fled at the first approach of troops. Charles F. Kimball, Indiana Military Agent, was in charge of five hundred and sixty Indiana soldiers who arrived in Indianapolis from New Orleans hospitals.

Oct. 4 Hood struck at Sherman's rail communications at Big Shanty, Georgia. Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, the Union candidate for Vice-President, passed through Indianapolis on his way to Logansport where he addressed a large Union rally.
From Logansport:

> "The Union meeting here today was larger than any held in this part of the State for many years. Between sixteen and twenty thousand persons were in attendance. Governor Andrew Johnson spoke from one stand and Schyler Colfax from the other, the crowd being very well divided. Johnson spoke about three hours, making a powerful argument in favor of the Union ticket and an earnest appeal to the patriotism of all honest Democrats."

Evidence in the treason trial of H. H. Dodd of Indianapolis brought to light that four members of the State Democratic ticket were members of the secret organization known as the Sons of Liberty which had for its purpose the overthrow of the Union and establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy with a view to ultimately joining the South.

Oct. 5 J. J. Bingham, Editor of the *Indiana State Sentinel* of Indianapolis, was arrested by the Provost Guard by order of General Hovey, Commander of the District of Indiana. He was charged for being involved in the Sons of Liberty plot to overthrow the government. Colonel Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Regiment, was captured in Stoneman's raid south of Atlanta; after being exchanged he arrived in Indianapolis. The Indiana State Fair opened with a large attendance.

Oct. 6 After Sheridan pursued Early to Harrisonburg, Virginia, he devastated the Shenandoah Valley as he withdrew toward Winchester. Major General Lew Wallace returned to his home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, for a short visit.

Oct. 7 Confederates failed to dislodge Union troops from the Darbutown and New Market roads, north of the James River. Governor Andrew Johnson, the Union candidate for Vice-President, spoke at the Indianapolis Sanitary Fair. H. H. Dodd, on trial for conspiring against the Union by organizing the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, escaped from his confinement in the Post Office Building in Indianapolis; General Hovey offered a $1,000.00 reward for his capture.

Oct. 10 Governor Morton concluded the Union campaign with a speech at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis.

Oct. 11 The Union State ticket headed by Morton and Baker was victorious by a large majority in the state election. The Copperheads created a disturbance at the polls in Lewisville, Henry County, Indiana, during which Captain Freeman, formerly of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, was shot and mortally wounded.

Oct. 13 Hood damaged Sherman's rail communications to Chattanooga; Sherman moved his army from Atlanta to Resaca. Governor Morton applied to the War Department for the extension of the furloughs of the sick and wounded soldiers until after the Presidential election. Colonel Thomas J. Brady, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, arrived in Indianapolis with six companies of the regiment which was consolidated with the One hundred and fortieth Regiment. The One hundred and forty-first Regiment was made up of men from New Castle and Henry County. An

	extremely large Union meeting was held at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis to celebrate the victory of the Union ticket at the polls; speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Lew Wallace, and others.
Oct. 15	The Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Smoke Creek, Georgia.
Oct. 16	General Carrington sent 310 men to the field; the troops were assigned to the Twenty-second, Thirty-third, and Eighty-third Regiments.
Oct. 17	Following the draft, over four thousand men reported to General Carrington.
Oct. 18	Hood retreated into Alabama.
Oct. 19	Sheridan defeated Early at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and drove the Confederates from the Shenandoah Valley. The Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, involved the Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, Right Wing Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery. General Carrington sent two hundred drafted men to the Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Regiments at the front.
Oct. 20	By order of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, the veterans of the Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Volunteers were consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment. Governor Morton left for the East where he made a series of speeches in support of President Lincoln.
Oct. 21	Eleven hundred drafted men reported to General Carrington in Indianapolis.
Oct. 23	Price's rebel raiders were defeated at Westport, Missouri, and driven from the state.
Oct. 24	The One hundred and fortieth Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
Oct. 25	A gang of approximately one hundred and seventy-five professional bounty jumpers were arrested in Indianapolis and confined in the Soldiers' Home.

Oct. 26	The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Little River, Georgia.
Oct. 26-30	The Sixty-eighth and Seventy-third Infantry Regiments, and the Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment fought in the defense of Decatur, Alabama.
Oct. 27	A. P. Hill repulsed Grant's attack on the Southside Railroad at Hatcher's Run, Virginia. Governor Morton addressed an immense Union meeting in the Cooper's Institute in New York City.
Oct. 29	Governor Morton received a threatening letter from members of the Sons of Liberty which warned him of the danger to himself if he further prosecuted Dodd, Bowles, and others in custody for treasonous activities.
Oct. 30	Sherman sent Major General John Schofield to reinforce Thomas at Nashville and repel Hood's invasion of Tennessee.
Nov. 1	Colonel Baker, Lieutenant Governor elect, made a speech in support of the Lincoln-Johnson ticket.
Nov. 2	The One hundred and forty-second and One hundred and forty-third Regiments were consolidated.
Nov. 3	The Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana. The One hundred and forty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
Nov. 4	All the drafted men and substitutes in Indianapolis under the command of General Carrington were given furloughs for the purpose of going home to vote. J. J. Bingham, Editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel,* and Horace Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, admitted to the charges against them in their treason trial. Bowles and Dodd were in Indianapolis.
Nov. 7	A tremendous Union rally was held on the eve of the Presidential election at the Union Tabernacle;

	speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Carrington, and others. Final returns from the state elections placed Governor Morton over McDonald by a margin of 20,883 votes.
Nov. 8	The Honorable John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, traveled through Indianapolis enroute to Terre Haute where he cast his vote for Lincoln and Johnson. An election riot occurred in Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana, when a group of Copperheads attempted to intimidate the voters to support McClellan. Lincoln and Johnson were elected President and Vice-President.
Nov. 9	After he had voted, Governor Morton traveled to Cincinnati for a short visit.
Nov. 11	Colonel Wilder resigned and was mustered out of the service because of ill health.
Nov. 12	Governor Morton appointed W. H. H. Terrell as Adjutant General of Indiana; Terrell replaced Laz Noble who resigned.
Nov. 14	The Thirty-seventh and Seventieth Regiments of Sherman's Army were consolidated. At the treason trial of the leaders of the Copperhead organization of the Sons of Liberty, testimony showed that over two million dollars had been furnished by sources in the South to inaugurate a revolution in the North.
Nov. 15	After he had partially burned Atlanta, Sherman started his March to the Sea. The One hundred and fortieth Regiment drew their guns and equipment and left for the battlefront. A grand jubilee was held at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis to celebrate the election of Lincoln and Johnson.
Nov. 17	General Carrington sent a detachment of four hundred men for the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Regiments.
Nov. 18	Governor Morton appointed Jacob G. Vail to replace John T. Wilder as Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment. The One hundred and forty-second Regiment started for the front.

Nov. 19 Hood, joined by Forrest's Cavalry, opened a drive on Nashville, Tennessee.

Nov. 21 Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall resigned his commission and returned to private life.

Nov. 22 Governor Morton appointed William T. B. McIntire as Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment.

Nov. 23 After he had pursued his scorched-earth policy throughout Georgia, Sherman reached Milledgeville, the state's capital. The Twelfth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Griswoldsville, Georgia. General Carrington forwarded two hundred men to the Thirty-fifth, one hundred men to the Twenty-second and one hundred men to the Thirty-first Regiments, all serving in the Army of the Cumberland.

Nov. 25 The Forty-ninth Regiment, non-veterans, Lieutenant Colonel Hawhee, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from New Orleans and was mustered out of service.

Nov. 26 The Ninth, Thirty-third, and Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiments and the Seventh Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment participated in the Battle of Columbia, Tennessee. The Twenty-fifth Artillery Battery was mustered into Federal service for one year; this battery, Captain Strum, Commander, was composed of the best material in Indiana.

Nov. 27 One hundred and fifty-five non-veterans of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Major B. F. Schumerhorn, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from the Department of the Gulf and were mustered out of the service. Colonel William C. Wheeler, Eighty-first Regiment, resigned.

Nov. 30 Hood attempted to trap Schofield at Franklin, Tennessee, but failed to cut off his retreat to Nashville; five Confederate generals were killed. The Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fortieth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Fifty-ninth) Regiment, Ninth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-first) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Franklin. Governor Morton and twenty-five members of the State General Assembly met in Indianapolis and discussed the plans for an extra session of the legislature.

Dec. 1 A *Journal* editorial was violently aghast at the news of the horrors of the Andersonville Prison, the Confederate prison in southern Georgia; it was reported the eleven thousand Union prisoners died there in 1864.

Dec. 2 Hood took up a defensive line south of Nashville. Testimony before the Military Commission in Indianapolis ended in the treason trial of Bowles, Bingham, Dodd, and other leaders of the Sons of Liberty.

Dec. 3 The Fourth Battery, Captain B. F. Johnson, Commander, left for the front. H. H. Dodd, the State Grand Commander of the treasonous Sons of Liberty, who escaped from custody in Indianapolis while awaiting trial, was heard from in Windsor, Canada.

Dec. 4 The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Overalls Creek, Tennessee.

Dec. 6 Major General Joseph J. Reynolds succeeded General Steele as the Commander of the Department of Arkansas.

Dec. 7 The One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiment fought in the defense of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment took part in the Battle of Wildinson's Pike, Tennessee. Reports reached Indianapolis concerning the conduct of the gallant Fortieth Regiment during the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The Fortieth Regiment suffered heavy casualties and captured five rebel flags during the heavy fight.

Dec. 8 The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battle of Little Ogeechee River, Georgia. The Second Battery received its marching orders and left for the front.

Dec. 11 Oliver B. Torbett, Speaker of the House of Representatives 1849-1850, died suddenly in Indianapolis.

Dec. 12 Governor Morton made an appeal to the citizens of Indiana and the local authorities for larger measures of relief for the families of the Indiana soldiers.

Dec. 13 Sherman captured Fort McAllister and established contact with Dahlgren's blockading fleet. The Eighty-third and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments and the Nineteenth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Fort McAllister, Georgia.

Dec. 14 The non-veterans of the Forty-seventh Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.

Dec. 15 Thomas assaulted Hood's army in front of Nashville.

Dec. 15-16 Indiana troops which took part in the Battle of Nashville were: Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Fortieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first, Ninety-third, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, Second, Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Batteries of Light Artillery.

Dec. 16 Hood suffered a crushing defeat at Nashville and retreated into Mississippi.

Dec. 17 The argument of the part of the government in the treason trials was concluded and the cases submitted to the court for decision.

Dec. 18 One thousand seven hundred rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis and were quartered in Camp Morton.

Dec. 19 The Federal Government issued its seventh call for troops; they called for 300,000 men for 1, 2, or 3 years enlistment. Mr. Callen, one of the editors of the *Decatur* (Adams County) *Eagle,* was arrested by the Provost Marshall of that district for treasonous activities and was placed in a military prison to await his trial.

Dec. 20 The One hundred and forty-third Regiment, John F. Grill, Commander; One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, A. J. Hawke, Commander; One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment, John A. Platter, Commander; One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Isaac P. Gray, Commander; One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, James Burgess, Commander; One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, R. N. Hudson, Commander; One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, N. B. Taylor, Commander; One hundred and fifty-first Regiment, John M. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and fifty-second Regiment, Isaac Jenkinson, Commander; One hundredth and fifty-third Regiment, Charles S. Ellis, Commander; One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, James Park, Commander; One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, K. G. Shyrock, Commander; and the One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment, Charles M. Smith, Commander, were organized for one years service; their place of rendezvous was Indianapolis. The Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and the Forty-second Infantry Regiments were involved in the siege of Savannah, Georgia.

Dec. 21 Threatened by an assault from Sherman, Lieutenant General William J. Hardee evacuated Savannah; Sherman occupied the city. William Orr was appointed Colonel of the consolidated Twentieth Regiment.

Dec. 23 Governor Morton issued a general order for the organization of eleven new twelve-month regiments and

	increased recruiting for the regiments in the field. In Indianapolis at Camp Burnside, three bounty jumpers from Indiana regiments were shot for desertion.
Dec. 25	Butler's joint Army-Navy Expedition failed to take Fort Fisher, North Carolina.
Dec. 26	Reports from Savannah showed that twenty-seven Indiana regiments were with Sherman on his march through Georgia.
Dec. 28	The Battle of Vernon, Mississippi, involved the Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment. Governor Morton did not call an extra session of the Legislature.
Dec. 29	Fifty-nine men who were paroled in Texas and sent to Camp Distribution, New Orleans, arrived in Indianapolis. They were paroled home and efforts were made for them to be paid.
Dec. 30	Reports from Nashville told of the important role played by the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, Brigadier General Nathan Kimball, Commander, in the decisive Battle of Nashville.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1865

Jan. 2	Governor Morton appointed Brigadier General Silas Colgrove as Judge of the Judicial Circuit Court, composed of Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Jay, and Delaware Counties.
Jan. 3	The non-veterans of the Fiftieth Regiment, Major Atkinson, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis, were paid, and mustered out of Federal service. The remainder of the regiment was left at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Jan. 5	The State Legislature opened its session in Indianapolis.
Jan. 10	General Jefferson C. Davis, Commander, Fourteenth Corps (Sherman's Army), was severely reprimanded

for turning back slave women and children who sought to follow their husbands and fathers in the march through Georgia.

Jan. 13 Seventeen hundred horses were sent forward from Indianapolis for use by the Army of the Southwest.

Jan. 14 Governor Morton ordered the State Legislature to make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

Jan. 15 Hood was relieved at his own request of command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Jan. 16 Company H, Ninety-first Regiment, left for the front.

Jan. 17 The Thirteenth Regiment played a major role in the capture of the rebel Fort Fisher, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Jan. 18 Governor Morton appointed John Wallace, Chaplain Losier, and Joseph Davis to look after the welfare of Indiana soldiers in Sherman's Army. Governor Morton sent Colonel John Coburn to Washington to make an effort to exchange Indiana prisoners of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments who were captured during the raid under Colonel Streight in Rome, Georgia.

Jan. 19 The Eleventh Regiment was stationed at Fort Marshall.

Jan. 21 Major General Thomas recommended that the Eighth and Seventh Batteries of Light Artillery be consolidated. Colonel Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Regiment, traveled through Indianapolis enroute to join his regiment at Savannah, Georgia.

Jan. 23 Governor Morton left for Cincinnati and met with the Indiana regiments with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

Jan. 26 The Union people were outraged at Senator Thomas A. Hendrick when he stated on the floor of the Sen-

	ate that the Union prisoners in Andersonville Prison received the same treatment as the rebel guards. General Carrington forwarded one hundred and eighty-eight men and substitutes to the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The Thirty-fifth Regiment served in the Army of the Cumberland.
Jan. 28	The steamer *Eclipse* blew up at Johnsonville, Tennessee; thirty-six persons were killed and sixty-nine wounded. Ten of the killed and all of the wounded belonged to the Ninth Battery. President Lincoln's call for new regiments was answered all over Indiana. Two hundred and fifty to three hundred men were sent daily to Indianapolis and prepared for the "Tented field."
Jan. 30	Colonel James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier General.
Jan. 31	The U. S. Congress submitted to the states the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery. Colonel T. J. Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, was commissioned Brigadier General for meritious conduct in the field.
Feb. 1	Sherman began his invasion of the Carolinas.
Feb. 2	The Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment took part in the Battle of River's Bridge, South Carolina. Governor Morton appointed Warner L. Vestal Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment.
Feb. 3	Lincoln and Seward met the Confederate leaders, Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell in an unsuccessful peace conference at Hampton Road, Virginia. The One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments arrived in Washington, D. C., and went into camp at Geisboro Point.
Feb. 4	Adjutant General Terrell issued an order which set February 1, 1865, as the time limit to bill the quota for the eleven new regiments without a draft.
Feb. 6	Robert E. Lee was appointed Commander in Chief of the Confederate armies. Major General Lew Wal-

lace, Commander of the Middle Department, arrived in Indianapolis.

Feb. 8 Colonel A. A. Stevens commanding at Camp Morton received orders to prepare the muster rolls of three thousand of the rebel prisoners confined there in exchange for a corresponding number of Union soldiers.

Feb. 11 Many of the prisoners at Camp Morton showed a reluctance to accept the exchange offered them; they preferred their quarters in Camp Morton to being placed in the battle ranks.

Feb. 13 The Indiana General Assembly voted to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Colonel I. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Regiment, a resident of Lafayette, was appointed a Brevet Brigadier General.

Feb. 15 General Carrington sent all the drafted men, substitutes, and colored troops quartered at Camp Carrington to the field in order to make room for the new regiments. Colonel A. A. Stevens, Commander at Camp Morton, informed authorities that of the 1,882 rebel prisoners examined for exchange, only 336 were willing to be exchanged. The members of both Houses of the General Assembly, Governor Morton, and other State officials visited the military camps in Indianapolis.

Feb. 16 The One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Under the call for eleven new regiments, the One hundred and fifty-first Regiment, raised in the Sixth Congressional District, was mustered into Federal service. Colonel Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Regiment, was confirmed a Brigadier General; Lieutenant Colonel Merrill, Seventieth Regiment, was appointed Colonel of the regiment.

Feb. 17 Sherman occupied the South Carolina capital, Columbia, which was raised in the Third Congressional District. Governor Morton held a large gala reception at the Bates House for members of the General Assembly and other state officials.

Feb. 18 The Federals siezed Charleston after Fort Sumter was abandoned.

Feb. 19 The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Fort Anderson, North Carolina. Several hundred of the Camp Morton rebel prisoners were sent forward for exchange.

Feb. 20 The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Town Creek Bridge, North Carolina. Colonel David Shunk, Eighth Regiment, was confirmed as a Brevet Brigadier General by the Senate.

Feb. 21 The One hundred and forty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Governor Morton appointed John F. Grill Colonel of the One hundred and forty-third Regiment.

Feb. 22 Welmington, North Carolina, surrendered to Schofield. Johnston was recalled to command the Army of the Tennessee and opposed Sherman's advance in North Carolina. Indiana officers who received promotions were: Brigadier General Nathan Kimball was confirmed as Brevet Major General; Colonels Thomas Harrison, Eighth Cavalry; J. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Regiment; Ira G. Grover, Seventh Regiment; and R. F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Regiment, were confirmed Brevet Brigadier Generals.

Feb. 23 Governor Morton appointed William H. Fairbanks, formerly Major of the Thirty-first Regiment, as Colonel of the newly formed One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment.

Feb. 24 The One hundred and forty-third Regiment left for the field.

Feb. 25 The One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Brigadier General Solomon Meredith was relieved of his command of the District of Western Kentucky.

Feb. 27	The One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment drew their arms and left for the field. The order which relieved General Meredith was revoked by the War Department and he was re-enlisted in command.
March 1	The One hundred and forty-ninth and One hundred and fifty-third Infantry Regiments were mustered into the Federal service for one year.
March 2	Sheridan destroyed Early's remaining troops in the Shenendoah Valley at Waynesboro, Virginia.
March 3	The One hundred and forty-sixth and One hundred and Fifty-first Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for one year. The One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Fairbanks, Commander, left for the front. Lieutenant Colonel Darnell sent to the front 144 recruits from the Eleventh Regiment. Governor Morton appointed O. H. P. Carey as Colonel of the One hundred and fifty-third Regiment.
March 4	Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term. A splendid parade of the new regiments was held at Camp Carrington in honor of the re-capture of all the coastal forts held by the rebels. Governor Morton and General Carrington were present.
March 5	The One hundred and fifty-third Regiment left for the front. The citizens of Indianapolis gave a splendid reception and greeting for Nicholas P. Ruckle, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, who was appointed Colonel.
March 6	General Carl Schurz arrived in Indianapolis on a tour of inspection and helped organize Hancock's Corps. The One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
March 8	The Senate confirmed the appointment of Hugh McCullock of Indiana as the new Secretary of the Treasury.
March 9	Governor Morton made a speech to the One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Riddle, Commander, before they left for Baltimore. The One hundred and fiftieth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Colonel Cyrus Dunham,

previously of the Fiftieth Regiment, a Representative in the General Assembly, violently attacked Governor Morton's message to the Legislature as an open attempt to dictate to that body.

March 10 The Secretary of War authorized Governor Morton to raise five more regiments of volunteers. The One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battle of Wise Forks, North Carolina.

March 11 Sherman reached Fayetteville, North Carolina, and re-established contact with Federal forces on the coast. The One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Welch, Commander, left for the eastern front.

March 13 The One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Taylor, Commander, left for the front. Brigadier General Charles Cruft was confirmed as a Brevet Major General, Colonel James A. Ekin, former Quartermaster at Indianapolis, and Colonel Thomas W. Bennett of the Sixty-ninth Regiment as Brevet Brigadier Generals.

March 16 Sherman defeated Hardee at Averysboro, North Carolina. Henry S. Lane, U. S. Senator from Indiana, passed through Indianapolis enroute to Crawfordsville. The Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Averysboro, North Carolina. The One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Peden, Commander, left for the front. The One hundred and fifty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Colonel J. P. C. Shanks, Seventh Cavalry, and Colonel H. O. Washburn, Eighteenth Regiment, were confirmed as Brevet Brigadier Generals.

March 17 Major General E. R. S. Canby opened a Federal attack on Mobile, Alabama. In a ceremony in Wash-

	ington, D. C., a rebel battle flag captured by the One hundred and fortieth Regiment, was presented to Governor Morton.
March 18	The One hundred and fifty-second Regiment, Colonel Griswold, Commander, left for the front.
March 19	Sherman repulsed Johnston's attack on Bentonville, North Carolina, and the rebels retreated toward Raleigh. The Indiana troops involved in the attack were: the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Fifty-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, and the Nineteenth Battery of Light Artillery.
March 20	The Sixtieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service. Colonel John T. Smith, Thirty-first Regiment, resigned his commission because of pressing domestic affairs.
March 22	Major General James H. Wilson launched a sweeping Federal cavalry raid into Northern Alabama. The Ninth Battery left for Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.
March 23	Sherman occupied Goldsboro, North Carolina.
March 24	An epidemic of small-pox broke out in communities in Jay and Randolph Counties.
March 25	Major General John B. Gordon captured Fort Stedman at Petersburg but was forced to retreat under heavy Federal counterattacks.
March 27	Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac. Indiana troops involved in the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, were: Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery), Twenty-sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Ninety-third Infantry Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the First and Fourteenth Batteries of Light Artillery. The Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery)

	Regiment, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-third, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-third Infantry Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the First, Third, and Fourteenth Batteries of Light Artillery were engaged in the siege of Mobile, Alabama. Fifteen hundred and thirty-nine rebels died at Indianapolis and were buried in numbered graves west of Indianapolis.
March 28	Lincoln discussed peace terms with Grant and Sherman on board the *River Queen* at City Point, Virginia.
March 30	Colonel R. B. Jones, Thirty-fourth Regiment, resigned.
April 1	General George Pickett was defeated at Five Forks, Virginia. Sheridan turned Lee's flank at Petersburg. The Battle of Ebenezer Church, Alabama, involved the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery.
April 2	Grant broke through Lee's lines at Petersburg; Confederate Lieutenant General A. P. Hill was killed. Lee abandoned Petersburg and began to retreat westward toward Amelia Court House, Virginia. The Battle of Five Forks, Virginia, and the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia, involved the Right Wing of the Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment. The Twentieth Infantry Regiment and the Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia. Wilson's Federal Cavalry captured Selma, Alabama. Indiana troops involved in this battle were: Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery. The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment fought in the Battle of Scottsville, Alabama.

April 3	Federal troops entered Richmond, Virginia. Great excitement reigned in Indianapolis and throughout the state as the news of the fall of Richmond, the Confederate Capitol, was received; church bells were rung, cannons fired, and great crowds gathered to celebrate.
April 4	Lincoln visited Richmond, Virginia.
April 5	Sheridan blocked Lee's escape route south from Amelia Court House. Lee moved West toward Lynchburg, Virginia. A national salute of one hundred guns was fired from University Square in Indianapolis in honor of the glorious achievements of the Union armies. General Carrington, Commander of the Draft, rendezvous at Indianapolis, was relieved of his command and ordered to report to Major General Thomas.
April 6	Grant captured Lee's rear-guard under Ewell at Sailor's Creek, Virginia. Colonel Thomas Stillwell left for Charleston, South Carolina, and represented Indiana in the ceremony of hoisting the flag over Fort Sumter.
April 7	Lee's troops fought off a Union attack at Farmville. Grant and Lee entered into correspondence leading to surrender. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment participated in the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
April 8	Sheridan reached Appomattox Station and cut off Lee's retreat.
April 9	Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The Twentieth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Clover Hill, Virginia. The Twenty-fourth, Fifty-second, Sixty-ninth Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the Third Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Fort Blakely, Alabama. Indianapolis went wild as the news of Lee's surrender reached there. A great crowd gathered at the telegraph

office and heard the dispatches read. Church bells were rung, brass bands played, and one hundred-gun salute was fired.

April 12 Wilson's Union Cavalry captured Montgomery, Alabama. Johnston told Jefferson Davis at Greensboro, North Carolina, that further resistance was impossible. The One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Governor Morton proclaimed April 20, 1865, as a day of celebration for our victory and April 29, 1865, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer for the victory.

April 13 Sherman entered Raleigh, North Carolina. The flag which floated off Columbia, the capital of South Carolina and which was captured by the Twelfth Regiment, arrived in Indianapolis and was put in the State House by Governor Morton as a trophy of Indiana.

April 14 John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington and Lewis Paine wounded Secretary of State Seward. Major General Robert Anderson raised the same flag he had lowered four years earlier over Fort Sumter. The Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Mooresville, North Carolina.

April 15 Abraham Lincoln died and Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. The news of Lincoln's assassination touched off a tumult of fear and sadness among the citizens of Indianapolis. A large meeting was held on the State House lawn.

April 16 The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of West Point, Georgia.

April 17 Governor Morton proclaimed April 20th, which was to have been a day of celebration, a day of mourning for President Lincoln.

April 18 Johnston and Sherman met near Raleigh, North Carolina, where they signed a broad armistice agreement. The day of mourning in Indiana was the 19th instead of the 20th to correspond with the President's

	funeral. Governor Morton left for Washington to attend the President's funeral. He visited Sherman's Army before he returned. Suratt, the man who attempted to kill Secretary of State Seward, was captured in Washington. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
April 19	The funeral of President Abraham Lincoln was held in Washington. He was interred in Springfield, Illinois. Several soldiers of the Forty-third Regiment at Camp Carrington were severely beaten by their comrades for rejoicing over the death of President Lincoln.
April 20	The Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Macon, Georgia. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
April 21	President Johnson and the Cabinet disapproved of Sherman's armistice with Johnston and sent Grant to North Carolina. Governor Morton who headed a delegation from Indiana called upon President Johnson in Washington and offered their support.
April 24	A dispatch from Governor Morton announced that President Lincoln's funeral train would stop in Indianapolis on April 30, 1865.
April 26	Johnston accepted from Sherman the same surrender terms that Grant offered Lee. John Wilkes Booth was trapped and killed by Federal cavalry near Bowling Green, Virginia. The One hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Wilson, Commander, left for the front.
April 27	The One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment left for the front.
April 28	The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment left for the front, Colonel John P. Gapin, Commander.
April 30	President Lincoln's body lay in state in Indianapolis; thousands of mourners passed by his coffin during

the day. A very solemn ceremony was held in memory of the great President Lincoln. Indianapolis was decorated with wreaths and flags along the route from the station to the capitol.

May 4 Richard Taylor surrendered to E. R. S. Camby, thus ending Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi.

May 5 Nineteen hundred rebels remained in the prison camps at Indianapolis. The men took the oath of allegiance at the rate of one hundred per day. It was reported that a gang of fifteen to twenty deserters from Putnam County burned houses, robbed, and killed stock near Cloverdale and Cataract.

May 6 Orders were received to secure iron. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, tried for treason and confined at the Soldiers' Home, awaited the official promulgation of their sentence.

May 8 General Hovey investigated the disturbance in Putnam County and sent a detachment of troops to hunt the scoundrels. A requisition was filed with Canadian authorities for the return of H. H. Dodd to stand trial for treason. He had fled to Canada to avoid trial.

May 10 Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner by Union Cavalry near Orevinsville, Georgia. By orders received from Washington, General Hovey passed sentence upon Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey; they were sentenced to hang at Camp Morton on May 19, 1865. The detachment of the Forty-third Regiment sent to Cloverdale, Putnam County, to capture the bandit gang operating in that area captured six of the gang and pursued the rest.

May 13 The last engagement of the war took place at Palmeto Ranch near Brownsville, Texas. The Thirty-fourth Regiment fought in the Battle of Palmetto Ranch, Texas. Rebel prisoners emerged from Camp Morton many of them sought employment in Indiana while others returned to the South. General Solomon Meredith was removed from his command in western Kentucky at the request of prominent Kentuckians, who complained that he dealt with rebels too leniently.

May 15	A delegation from Indiana, which included Joseph E. McDonald and Mrs. Bowles, urged President Johnson to commute the sentence of Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey.
May 17	President Johnson suspended the sentences of Bowles and Milligan until June 1, and commuted the sentence of Horsey to life imprisonment.
May 18	A number of leading citizens of Indiana met at the Court House in Indianapolis under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor Baker and established permanent homes for disabled veterans and others who were made homeless by the war.
May 22	Six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment V. R. C., which were on duty in Indiana for eight months, left for Columbus, Ohio. They paraded through the streets of Indianapolis and were addressed by Governor Morton.
May 23	A grand review for the Army of the Potomac was held in Washington, D. C. Seven hundred rebel prisoners were released from Camp Morton which left two hundred and fifty men in camp.
May 24	The Grand Review for the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia was held in Washington, D C. Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke to a large gathering at the Roberts Chapel in Indianapolis.
May 26	Kirby Smith surrendered to Camby, the Confederate troops west of the Mississippi, thus ending the Civil War.
May 27	Extensive preparations were made for the reception of the veterans who returned from the war.
May 31	President Johnson commuted to life imprisonment the sentences of Bowles and Milligan. The War Department extended the order issued for the muster-out of troops to include all white troops except Veteran Reserve Corps whose terms of service expired prior to October 17, 1865.
June 6	The Nineteenth Battery and a portion of the Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service.

June 8 Seventy-four men of the Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were paid.

June 9 The Thirty-sixth Regiment, Colonel George F. Dick, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Nashville, Tennessee, to be paid and discharged.

June 10 The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Colonel Fred Kneffler, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service.

June 11 A large reception was given by the citizens of Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Eighty-sixth, Twenty-fifth, Fifty-eighth, Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments and the Nineteenth Battery. Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke to the veterans.

June 12 A reception was given for the returned veterans of the Twenty-third, Fifty-third, Forty-third, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-ninth Regiments. Governor Morton and other speakers welcomed the heroes home from the war. The last rebel prisoner was released from Camp Morton.

June 13 The government decided to allow the Union volunteers who were mustered out of the service to keep their guns. The Seventieth and Seventy-fifth Regiments returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.

June 14 A large reception was held for the returned veterans of the Twelfth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and One hundredth Regiments; welcoming speeches were given by Governor Morton and General Hovey.

June 16 A reception was held in Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Twenty-second, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-second Regiments. Speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Hovey, and General Benjamin Harrison.

June 17 The Eighty-first Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Louisville and were mustered out of the service. General Jefferson C. Davis, Commander, Fourteenth Army Corps, was in Indianapolis for a short visit with

	his family then journeyed to Major General Thomas' command.
June 18	The Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-seventh Veterans arrived home and were mustered out of Federal service.
June 19	Three hundred and fifty-one men and five officers of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Nashville and were mustered out of Federal service.
June 20	The Seventy-first Regiment and the Sixth Cavalry arrived in Indianapolis.
June 22	Three hundred and seventy-five men of the Sixty-eighth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
June 24	The Forty-second, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Twenty-second Regiments of the Fourteenth Corps and parts of the Fifteenth Corps were with Sherman's Army near Louisville, Kentucky.
June 26	A military reception was held in Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Seventeenth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-fourth Regiments and the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Light Artillery.
June 27	The Fifty-eighth Regiment and the Twenty-third and Third Batteries arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
June 29	The Sixty-second and Seventy-second Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The Seventy-second Regiment brought home with them the flag of the Thirty-third Regiment which was captured from them by the rebels at Thompson's Station, Tennessee; the Seventy-second Regiment recaptured it at Macon.
June 30	A reception was held at Indianapolis for the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-second Regiments and the Second, Third, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery. Governor Morton, Lieutenant Governor Baker, General Hovey, and other dignitaries spoke to the veterans welcoming them home from the war.

His family then journeyed to Major General Thomas' [illegible]

June 18 The Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Ninety-seventh Regiments arrived home and were mustered out of Federal service.

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